THE

EDINBURGH MAGAZINE,

OR

LITERARY MISCELLANY,

FOR DECEMBER 1803;

With a VIEW *of* PRIESTFIELD, *the seat of* SIR RICHARD DICK, *situated near the Loch of Duddingston, about a mile South-East of* EDINBURGH.

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State

PRIESTFIELD the Seat of SIR ALEX. DICK.

State of the BAROMETER, in inches and decimals, and of Farenheit's THERMOMETER in the open air, taken in the morning before sun-rise, and at noon; and the quantity of rain-water fallen, in inches and decimals, from Nov. 26. to Dec. 25. 1803, in the vicinity of Edinburgh.

1803. Nov.	Barom.	Thermom. M.	Thermom. N.	Rain. In. Pts.	Weather.
26	29.711	33	40	——	Clear
27	29 5	34	37	0.09	Rain
28	29.491	45	47	0.103	Ditto
29	29.461	39	44	——	Clear
30	30.163	31	35	——	Cloudy
Dec. 1	30.	35	44	0.05	Snow
2	29.65	49	48	——	Clear
3	29.36	36	44	——	Ditto
4	29.5	32	35	——	Ditto
5	29.411	33	37	0.15	Snow
6	29.56	30	33	0.1	Ditto
7	29.65	30	34	——	Cloudy
8	29.839	23	34	——	Clear
9	29.86	33	34	——	Cloudy
10	29.45	36	36	0.1	Snow
11	29.1	38	40	——	Clear
12	29.3	34	37	0.02	Sleet
13	29.455	32	36	0.052	Ditto
14	29.5	36	37	0.031	Ditto
15	29 321	34	35	0.02	Ditto
16	29.455	36	37	0.1	Rain
17	29.4	38	39	0.04	Snow
18	29.539	38	39	0.01	Ditto
19	29.53	35	36	0.05	Snow
20	29.55	37	38	——	Cloudy
21	29.51	36	38	——	Ditto
22	29.501	39	42	——	Ditto
23	29.51	41	44	0.3	Rain
24	29.	48	48	0.15	Ditto
25	29.01	41	43	0.051	Ditto

Quantity of Rain 1.417

High Water at LEITH, For JANUARY 1804.

Days.		Morn. H.	Morn. M.	Even. H.	Even. M.
Su.	1.	5	4	5	22
M.	2.	5	40	5	58
T.	3.	6	17	6	36
W.	4.	6	56	7	18
Th.	5.	7	41	8	7
Fr.	6.	8	37	9	10
Sa.	7.	9	45	10	21
Su.	8.	10	55	11	28
M.	9.	11	59	—	—
T.	10.	0	28	0	55
W.	11.	1	20	1	43
Th.	12.	2	6	2	28
Fr.	13.	2	48	3	7
Sa.	14.	3	26	3	44
Su.	15.	4	1	4	18
M.	16.	4	34	4	51
T.	17.	5	8	5	26
W.	18.	5	45	6	6
Th.	19.	6	29	6	55
F.	20.	7	26	8	2
Sa.	21.	8	46	9	34
Su.	22.	10	26	11	22
M.	23.	11	53	—	—
T.	24.	0	28	0	58
W.	25.	1	24	1	47
Th.	26.	2	9	2	29
Fr.	27.	2	47	3	5
Sa.	28.	3	22	3	39
Su.	29.	3	55	4	10
M.	30.	4	26	4	42
T.	31.	4	58	5	15

MOON's PHASES, FOR JAN. 1804.

Apparent time at Edinburgh

	D.	H.	M.	
Laſt Qrtr.	4.	9	39	Even.
N. Moon,	12.	8	51	Even.
Firſt Qrtr.	19.	9	35	Even.
Full Moon,	26.	8	46	Even.

OBSERVATIONS.

Jan. 10. Tweed Fiſhing opens.
18. Queen's birth-day kept.
26. Viſible Eclipſe of the Moon, (ſee p. 448.)
30. King Charles I.' Martyrdom.

THE

THE EDINBURGH MAGAZINE, OR LITERARY MISCELLANY, FOR DECEMBER 1803.

Process *for* Dyeing Nankeen Colour. *By Mr* Richard Brewer.

From the Transactions of the Dublin Society, vol. 1. part 1.

MIX as much ſheep's dung in clear water as will make it appear of the colour of graſs, and diſſolve in clear water one pound of beſt white ſoap for every ten pounds of cotton-yarn, or in that proportion for a greater or leſſer quantity.

Obſerve:—The tubs, boards, and poles, that are uſed in the following operations muſt be made of deal; the boiling-pan of either iron or copper.

First Operation.

Pour the ſoap liquor prepared as above into the boiling-pan; ſtrain the dung liquor through a ſieve; add as much thereof to the ſoap liquor in the pan as will be ſufficient to boil the yarn, intended to be dyed, for five hours. When the liquors are well mixed in the pan, enter the yarn, light the fire under the pan, and bring the liquor to boil in about two hours, obſerving to increaſe the heat regularly during that period. Continue it boiling for three hours, then take the yarn out of the pan, waſh it, wring it, and hang it on a ſhed on poles to dry. When dry, take it into a ſtove or other room where there is a fire; let it hang there until it be thoroughly dry.

N. B. The cotton yarn, when in the ſhed, ſhould not be expoſed either to the rain or ſun: if it is, it will be unequally coloured when dyed.

Second Operation.

In this operation uſe only one half of the ſoap that was uſed in the laſt, and as much dung liquor (ſtrained as before directed) as will be ſufficient to cover the cotton yarn, when in the pan, about two inches. When theſe liquors are well mixed in the pan, enter the yarn, light the fire, and bring the liquor to boil in about one hour; then take the yarn out, wring it without waſhing, and hang it to dry as in the former operation.

Third Operation

This operation the ſame as the ſecond in every reſpect.

Fourth Operation.

For every ten pounds of yarn make a clear lye from half a pound of pot, or pearl aſhes. Pour the lye into the boiling-pan, and add as much clear water as will be ſufficient to boil the yarn for two hours; then enter the yarn, light the fire, and bring it to boil in about an hour. Continue it boiling about an hour, then take the yarn out, waſh it very well in clear water, wring it, and hang it to dry as in former operations.

N. B. This operation is to cleanſe the yarn from any oleaginous matter that may remain in it after boiling in the ſoap and dung liquors.

Fifth Operation.

To every gallon of iron liquor* add half

* Iron liquor is what the linen printers uſe.

half a pound of ruddle or red chalk (the laſt the beſt) well pulverized.

Mix them well together, and let the liquor ſtand four hours, in order that the heavy particles may ſubſide; then pour the clear liquor into the boiling-pan, and bring it to ſuch a degree of heat as a perſon can well bear his hand in it; divide the yarn into ſmall parcels, about five hanks in each; ſoak each parcel or handful very well in the above liquor, wring it, and lay it down on a clean deal board. When all the yarn is handed through the liquor, the laſt handful muſt be taken up and ſoaked in the liquor a ſecond time, and every other handful in ſucceſſion till the whole is gone through; then lay the yarn down in a tub, wherein there muſt be put a ſufficient quantity of lye made from pot or pearl aſhes, as will cover it about ſix inches. Let it lie in this ſtate about two hours, then hand it over in the lye, wring it, and lay it down on a clear board. If it does not appear ſufficiently deep in colour, this operation muſt be repeated till it has acquired a ſufficient degree of darkneſs of colour: this done it muſt be hung to dry as in former operations.

N. B. Any degree of red or yellow hue may be given to the yarn by increaſing or diminiſhing the quantity of ruddle or red chalk.

Sixth Operation.

For every ten pounds of yarn make a lye from half a pound of pot or pearl aſhes; pour the clear lye into the boiling-pan; add a ſufficient quantity of water thereto that will cover the yarn about four inches; light the fire, and enter the yarn, when the liquor is a little warm; obſerve to keep it conſtantly under the liquor for two hours; increaſe the heat regularly till it come to a ſcald; then take the yarn out, waſh it, and hang it to dry as in former operations.

Seventh Operation.

Make a ſour liquor of oil of vitriol and water: the degree of acidity may be a little leſs than the juice of lemons; lay the yarn in it for about an hour, then take it out, waſh it very well and wring it; give it a ſecond waſhing and wringing, and lay it on a board.

N. B. This operation is to diſſolve the metallic particles, and remove the ferruginous matter that remains on the ſurface of the thread after the fifth operation.

Eighth Operation.

For every ten pounds of yarn diſſolve one pound of beſt white ſoap in clear water, and add as much water to this liquor in your boiling-pan as will be ſufficient to boil the yarn for two hours. When theſe liquors are well mixed, light the fire, enter the yarn, and bring the liquor to boil in about an hour. Continue it boiling ſlowly an hour; take it out, waſh it in clear water very well, and hang it to dry as in former operations: when dry, it is ready for the weaver.

N. B. It appears to me, from experiments that I have made, that leſs than four operations in the preparation of the yarn will not be ſufficient to cleanſe the pores of the fibres of the cotton, and render the colour permanent.

MEMOIRS *of Lady* MARY WORTLEY MONTAGU.

From Mr Dallaway's edition of her works, in 5 vols. 8vo.

THE works of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, in their preſent form, are peculiarly acceptable; ſince, ſtrange though it may appear, their editor with truth remarks, "that not a ſingle production, in verſe or proſe, hitherto printed and attributed to her, had ever received the ſanction of herſelf, or her repreſentatives;" and at the ſame time removes all doubt of the authenticity of the preſent collection, by aſſerting, "that

"that no letter, eſſay, or poem, has found place in it, the original manuſcript of which is not at this time extant, in the poſſeſſion of her grandſon, the Marquis of Bute."

In the memoirs of her life, which occupy a conſiderable portion of the firſt volume of the preſent work, Mr Dallaway informs us, Lady Mary was the eldeſt daughter of Evelyn (Pierrepont) Duke of Kingſton, and born at Thoreſby in Nottinghamſhire, about 1690. Her father being reſolved to cultivate the advantages of nature by a claſſical education; under the ſame preceptors as Viſcount Newark, her brother, ſhe ſtudied the Greek and Latin languages with the greateſt ſucceſs. Of this, her * tranſlation of the Enchiridion of Epictetus, when ſcarcely twenty years old, was an eminent proof.

The early part of her ladyſhip's life was principally ſpent at Thoreſby and Acton, near London; and her ſociety confined to a few friends, among whom, the moſt confidential appears to have been Mrs Ann Wortley, wife of the Honourable Sidney Montagu, ſecond ſon of the heroic Lord Sandwich, who died in the arms of victory, during the memorable battle of Soleby, in the reign of Charles the ſecond.

In this intimacy originated her connection with Edward Wortley Montagu, Eſq. eldeſt ſon of the lady above mentioned, to whom, after a correſpondence of about two years, ſhe was privately married in 1712. For more than three years, after this marriage, their eſtabliſhment being limited, Lady Mary chiefly reſided at Warncliffe Lodge, near Sheffield, where her ſon Edward Wortley Montagu was born; whilſt his father was principally eagaged in London, in his attendance upon his parliamentary duties, and political friends.

Upon the death of Queen Anne, 1714, Mr Wortley having, through intereſt of Lord Halifax, obtained an official appointment, Lady Mary left Warncliffe, and made her firſt appearance at St James's. During this period of her life, ſhe commenced her intimacy with Addiſon and Pope, and was every where received with that univerſal admiration, which beauty, enlivened by wit, inconteſtibly claims.

Early in the month of Auguſt, in 1716, Mr Wortley having been appointed ambaſſador to the Porte, commenced his journey over the continent of Europe to Conſtantinople, accompanied by Lady Mary, whoſe conjugal affection reconciled her to the dangers unavoidably to be encountered in ſo arduous an undertaking. Pope, in his letter, written after ſhe had left England, exclaims, "May that perſon, for whom you have left all the world, be ſo juſt as to prefer you to all the world! I believe his good underſtanding has engaged him to do ſo hitherto, and I think his gratitude muſt for the future."

During her journey to, and reſidence in, the Levant, her ladyſhip penned thoſe intereſting narratives, which contain ſo lively a picture of Turkiſh cuſtoms and manners†, chiefly directed to her ſiſter, the Counteſs of Mar, Lady Rich, Mrs Thiſtlethwaite, and Mr Pope,

Of the publication of the letters alluded to, Mr Dallaway gives us the following account:—

"In the latter periods of Lady Mary's life, ſhe employed her leiſure in collecting the copies of the letters ſhe had written during Mr Wortley's embaſſy, and had tranſcribed them herſelf in two ſmall volumes in quarto. They were without doubt ſometimes ſhewn to literary friends. Upon

* Printed in vol. 1. p. 254.

† Theſe Letters were attacked by the Baron de Tott, who reſided many years at Conſtantinople, and defended by M. Guiſs, who publiſhed a valuable wo k on Turkey. *Editor.*

on her return to England for the laſt time in 1761, ſhe gave theſe books to Mr Sowden, a clergyman at Rotterdam, and wrote the ſubjoined memorandum on the cover of one of them.—"Theſe two volumes are given to the Reverend Benjamin Sowden, miniſter at Rotterdam, to be diſpoſed of as he thinks proper. This is the will and deſign of M. Wortley Montagu, December 11, 1761."

"After her death, the Earl of Bute commiſſioned a gentleman to procure them, and to offer Mr Sowden a conſiderable remuneration, which he accepted. Much to the ſurpriſe of that nobleman, and Lady Bute, the manuſcripts were ſcarcely ſafe in England, when three volumes of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu's letters were publiſhed by Becket, of which it ſince appears Mr Cleland was the editor. The ſame gentleman who had negotiated before, was again diſpatched to Holland, and could gain no further intelligence from Mr Sowden, than, that a ſhort time before he parted with the MSS. two Engliſh gentlemen called on him to ſee the letters, and obtained their requeſt, They had previouſly contrived that Mr Sowden ſhould be called away during their peruſal, and he found on his return, that they had diſappeared with the books. Their reſidence was unknown to him, but, on the next day, they brought back the precious depoſit, with many apologies. It may be fairly preſumed, the intervening night was conſumed in copying theſe letters by ſeveral amanuenſes*."

From Turkey likewiſe her ladyſhip introduced the art of inoculation for the ſmall-pox; an art, by which alone (ſays Steele†) the memory of its illuſtrious foundreſs will be rendered ſacred to future ages.

In 1717 Mr Wortley having received orders of recal, turned his attention to reviſiting England. During his reſidence at Conſtantinople, he had collected ſome very curious oriental MSS (particularly ſix volumes in 4to, of Arabian Tales ‡, and inveſtigating the claſſical ſhores of the Helleſpont, he procured an inſcribed marble, which he preſented, on his arrival, to Trinity College Cambridge.

In a ſhort time after their return to England, Lady Mary, at the earneſt intreaties of Pope, fixed her ſummer reſidence at Twickenham. Here, from whatever cauſe, their intimacy gradually decayed, and, on the publication of his imitation of the firſt Epiſtle of the ſecond Book of Horace, ſome lines of which were thought to glance at her ladyſhip, and her moſt intimate friend, Lord Hervey, an open rupture enſued.

In this quarrel Pope has generally been thought the aggreſſor. Both Warton‖ and Johnſon‡ concur in condemning him; and Warburton himſelf confeſſed, that there were allegations againſt him "which he was not quite clear of*." In fact, his attack on Lady Mary ſurely was illiberal and unmanly, but on Lord Hervey, from the ſketch of his life and ſpecimen of his correſpondence, Mr Dallaway has thought proper to preſent

* A ſtatement in which no mention is made of the MS. ever having been borrowed, is given by a correſpondent, who aſſerts that he received it from Mr Sowden himſelf, in the Gentleman's Magazine for March 1794, which ſtatement is likewiſe corroborated by a letter from another correſpondent, ſigned A. K. (probably Andrew Kippis) in the Magazine for the following month. *Editor.*

† Plain Dealer, No. 30. July 3d, 1724.

‡ Theſe volumes were purchaſed at Mr Montagu's ſale of Oriental MSS. in 1787 by Dr White: transferred to Mr Scott, as mentioned by him at the end of his volume of tranſlations, in 1800, and will ſpeedily be depoſited in the Bodleian. Vide preface to the new tranſlation of the Arabian Nights, by Foſter. *Editor.*

‖ Eſſay on Pope, vol. 2. p. 258. ‡ Lives of the Poets, vol. 4. p. 159.

* Life of Pope. Biographia Britannica, vol. v. p. 3413.

preſent us with, we by no means think his ſatire miſapplied.

From this period nothing occurred materially worthy of biographical notice, till the year 1739, when, her health declining, ſhe took the reſolution of paſſing the remainder of her days on the continent. Having obtained Mr Wortley's conſent, ſhe left England in July; and, after reſiding in various parts of Italy, finally ſettled at Venice in 1758. Here ſhe remained till the death of Mr Wortley, in 1761, when yielding to the ſolicitations of her daughter, the late counteſs of Bute, and after an abſence of twenty-two years, ſhe began her journey to England, where ſhe arrived in October. But her health had ſuffered much: and a gradual decline terminated in death, on the 21ſt of Auguſt 1762, in the ſeventy third year of her age. In the cathedral church, at Litchfield, a cenotaph is erected to her memory.

"Lady Mary Wortley Montagu now (ſays Mr Dallaway) appears as an author more fully before the public. How her letters from the Levant became known, has already been detailed; and of their reception, even in 'that queſtionable ſhape,' the opinion of Dr Smollett*, who had eſtabliſhed and then conducted the Critical Review, bears an honourable teſtimony:—'The publication of theſe letters will be an immortal monument to the memory of Lady M. W. M. and will ſhew, as long as the Engliſh language endures, the ſprightlineſs of her wit, the ſolidity of her judgment, the elegance of her taſte, and the excellence of her real character. Theſe letters are ſo bewitchingly entertaining, that we defy the moſt phlegmatic man on earth to read one without going through with them; or after finiſhing the third volume, not to wiſh there were twenty more.'

"The late Earl of Orford† had been ſhewn, inmanuſcript, her letters to Lady Maronly, and not thoſe of a more grave and ſententious caſt, to her daughter. He might, in candour, in that caſe, have retracted his compariſon of Lady M. W. M. with the Marchioneſs of Sevigné, and not have ſo peremptorily given the palm of epiſtolary excellence to the foreigner. He yet allows that the Letters to Lady Mar (thoſe only he had ſeen) were not equal, in point of entertainment, to others which had then been publiſhed. The vivacity with which they exhibit a ſketch of court manners, reſembles the ſtyle ſo much admired in Memoirs of the Count de Grammont half a century before; and the trait ſhe has given of that in which ſhe was herſelf conſpicuous, becomes equally intereſting to us, as it

"Shews the very age and body of *that* time
"Its form and preſſure—"

"Of her poetical talents it may be obſerved, that they were uſually commanded by particular occaſions, and that when ſhe had compoſed ſtanzas, as any incident ſuggeſted them, little care was taken afterwards; and ſhe diſdained the ſcrupulous labour by which Pope acquired a great degree of his peculiar praiſe. But it ſhould be remembered that the ore is equally ſterling, although it may not receive the higheſt degree of poliſh of which it is capable. She attempted no poem of much regularity or extent. In the Town Eclogues, which is the longeſt, a few illegitimate rhymes and feeble expletives will not eſcape the keen eye of the critic. The epiſtle of Arthur Gray has true Ovidian tenderneſs; the ballads are elegant, and the ſatires abound in poignant ſarcaſms and juſt reflections on the folly and vices of thoſe whom ſhe ſought to ſtigmatize.—There is little doubt but that, if Lady Mary had applied herſelf wholly to poetry, a near approximation to the rank of her contemporary bards would have been adjudged to her, by impartial poſterity."

ORIGINAL

* Critical Review, 1763.

† Reminiſcences.

ORIGINAL LETTER *from Mrs* ANN SMOLLETT, *Widow of Dr* SMOLLETT, *to Mr* LEWIS BULL, *at* BATH, *relative to a Subscription for her benefit.*

SIR,

THE proofs you have given me of your deſire to ſerve me, lays me under infinite obligations; and in courſe, after the trouble you have taken for the benefit of one of the moſt unfortunate of women, you ſurely had reaſon to expect a letter of acknowledgment and return of thanks to the benevolent perſons who generouſly aided to my relief. Although I have not the honour to be perſonally known to you, the tender concern you expreſs of my diſtreſſes, convinces me of the goodneſs of your heart for the miſfortunes of a fellow creature. To excuſe my not anſwering your's ſooner, I can only ſay, that when I received your kind favour, I was ſo totally abſorbed in grief, from the diſmal proſpect of neceſſities in old age, as left me abſolutely incapable of the leaſt application. Happily, fortune placed me under the roof of very dear friends, who exerted their power to comfort me, and through their affection I owe my life and preſent ſupport; otherwiſe I muſt have been abandoned in a foreign country, devoid of all reſource. In my deſpair I was adviſed to apply to the public. Flattered by the general character of our nation for deeds of charity, I acquieſced, hoping my ſex and age would plead in my behalf, being reduced by an unavoidable calamity, which has entirely ruined me. Alas! I have been baffled in my expectations, diſappointment ſeems to attend my ſteps. This has truly humbled me, becauſe I have ſeen many people aſſiſted in leſs deplorable circumſtances, when they had youth and ſtrength to get a livelihood. Being abſent from England, I could not make application to ſome powerful friends to ſupport my cauſe. When this is wanting, which is the great wheel of fortune, the unhappy muſt ſink down in oblivion. In ſhort, my obligations are chiefly owing to the merchants of Leghorn, excepting my good friends of Bath, with a few particulars*. Be it as it will, I muſt ſubmit to my fate, hoping God will give me patience to bear his will. I ſhall take it as a particular favour you would offer my beſt reſpects to thoſe good Ladies, my benefactors, and aſſure them of my eternal remembrance of their compaſſion. Moreover, I return you ſincere thanks for your kind attention. Wiſhing you health and proſperity, I beg leave to ſubſcribe myſelf,

Your moſt truly obliged and very humble ſervant,

ANN SMOLLETT.

Leghorn, Sept. 23. 1783.

ETYMOLOGICAL ANECDOTE.

THE late Lord Orford uſed to relate, that a diſpute once aroſe in his preſence in the way of raillery, between the late Earl Temple and the firſt Lord Lyttleton, on the comparative antiquity of their families. Lord Lyttleton contended that the name *Grenville* was originally *Green field*: Lord Temple inſiſted that it was derived from *Grande Ville*. "Well, then," ſaid Lord Lyttleton, "if you will have it ſo, my family may boaſt of the higher antiquity, for *little towns* were certainly antecedent to *great cities*; but if you will be content with the more humble derivation I will give up the point, for *green fields* were certainly more ancient than either.

Corres-

* The Tragedy of "Venice Preſerved" was performed at the Theatre Royal Edinburgh, March 3. 1784. for Mrs Smollett's benefit, and the money, amounting, it is ſaid, with private donations to about L.300, remitted to Italy. See Dr Anderſon's Life of Smollett, 4th edition, 8vo. p. 144.

Correſpondence between His Majesty, *the* Prince *of* Wales, *the* Duke *of* York, *and* Mr Addington ; *on the offer of military ſervice made by his Royal Highneſs the* Prince *of* Wales.

Carleton Houſe, July 18. 1803.

SIR,

THE ſubject on which I addreſs you preſſes ſo heavy on my mind, and daily acquires ſuch additional importance, that notwithſtanding my wiſh to avoid any interference with the diſpoſition made by his Majesty's Miniſters, I find it impoſſible to withhold or delay an explicit ſtatement of my feelings, to which I would direct your moſt ſerious conſideration.

When it was officially communicated to Parliament that the avowed object of the enemy was a deſcent on our kingdoms, the queſtion became ſo obvious that the circumſtances of the times required the voluntary tender of perſonal ſervices : when Parliament, in conſequence of this repreſentation, agreed to extraordinary meaſures for the defence of theſe realms alone, it was evident the danger was not believed dubious or remote. Animated by the ſame ſpirit which pervaded the nation at large, conſcious of the duties which I owed to his Majesty and the country, I ſeized the earlieſt opportunity to expreſs my deſire of undertaking the reſponſibility of a military command. I neither did, nor do preſume on ſuppoſed talents as entitling me to ſuch an appointment, I am aware I do not poſſeſs the experience of actual warfare ; at the ſame time I cannot regard myſelf as totally unqualified or deficient in military ſcience, ſince I have long made the ſervice my particular ſtudy. My chief pretenſions were founded on a ſenſe of thoſe advantages which my example might produce to the ſtate, by exciting the loyal energies of the nation, and a knowledge of thoſe expectations which the public had a right to form as to the perſonal exertions of their Princes at a moment like the preſent. The more elevated my ſituation, in ſo much the efforts of zeal became neceſſarily greater, and I confeſs that if duty had not been ſo paramount, a reflection on the ſplendid atchievements of my predeceſſors would have excited in me the ſpirit of emulation : when, however, in addition to ſuch recollections, the nature of the conteſt in which we are about to engage was impreſſed on my conſideration, I ſhould, indeed, have been devoid of every virtuous ſentiment if I felt no reluctance in remaining a paſſive ſpectator of armaments which have for their object the very exiſtence of the Britiſh empire.

Thus was I influenced to make my offer of ſervice, and I did imagine that his Majesty's Miniſters would have attached to it more value. But when I find that, from ſome unknown cauſe, my appointment ſeems to remain ſo long undetermined ; when I feel myſelf expoſed to the obloquy of being regarded by the country as paſſing my time indifferent to the events which menace, and inſenſible to the call of patriotiſm, much more of glory, it then behoves me to examine my rights, and to remind his Majesty's Miniſters, that the claim which I have advanced is ſtrictly conſtitutional, and juſtified by precedent, and that in the preſent ſituation of Europe, to deny my exerciſing it is fatal to my own immediate honour, and the future intereſts of the Crown.

I can never forget that I have ſolemn obligations impoſed on me by my birth, and that I ſhould ever ſhow myſelf foremoſt in contributing to the preſervation of the country. The time is arrived when I may prove myſelf ſenſible of the duties of my ſituation, and of evincing my devotion to that Sovereign, who, by nature, as well as public worth, commands my moſt affectionate attachment.

I re-

I repeat, that I ſhould be ſorry to embarraſs the Government at any time, moſt particularly at ſuch a criſis. But, ſince no event in my future life can compenſate me for the misfortune of not participating in the honours and dangers which await the brave men deſtined to oppoſe an invading enemy, I cannot forego the earneſt renewal of my application. All I ſolicit is a more oſtenſible ſituation than that in which I am at preſent placed; for ſituated as I am, as a mere Colonel of a regiment, the Major General commanding the brigade of which ſuch a regiment muſt form a part, would juſtly expect and receive the full credit of pre-arrangement and ſucceſsful enterprize.

I remain, Sir,
Very ſincerely, yours.
Signed G. P.

Right Hon. R. H. Addington.

July 26. 1803.

A week has now elapſed ſince the Prince of Wales tranſmitted to Mr Addington a letter on a ſubject of the higheſt importance: though he cannot anticipate a refuſal to ſo reaſonable a demand, he muſt ſtill expreſs ſome ſurprize that a communication of ſuch a nature ſhould have remained ſo long unanſwered.

When the Prince of Wales deſired to be placed in a ſituation which might enable him to ſhew to the people of England the example of zeal, fidelity, and devotion to his Sovereign, he naturally thought that he was only fulfilling his appropriate duty, as the firſt ſubject of the realm, in which as it has pleaſed providence to cauſe him to have been born, ſo he is determined to maintain himſelf by all thoſe honourable exertions which the exigencies of theſe critical times peculiarly demand. The motives of his conduct cannot be miſconceived or miſrepreſented. He has, at a moment when every thing is at ſtake that is dear and ſacred to him and to the nation, aſked to be advanced in military rank, becauſe he may have his birthright to fight for, the throne of his father to defend, the glory of the people of England to uphold, which is dearer to him than life, which has yet remained unſullied under the Princes of the houſe of Brunſwick, and which he truſts will be tranſmitted pure and uncontaminated to the lateſt generations. Animated by ſuch ſentiments, he has naturally deſired to be placed in a ſituation where he can act according to the feelings of his heart and the dictates of his conſcience.

In making the offer, in again repeating it, the PRINCE of WALES conſiders that he has only performed his duty to himſelf, to the ſtate, to the KING, to Europe, whoſe fate may be involved in the iſſue of this conteſt. If this tender of his ſervices is rejected, he ſhall ever lament that all his efforts have been fruitleſs, and that he has been deprived of making thoſe exertions which the circumſtances of the empire, his own inclinations, and his early and long attention to military affairs, would have rendered ſo particularly grateful to himſelf, and he truſts, not, entirely uſeleſs to the public.

Downing ſtreet, July 27. 1803.

Upon receiving the letter with which Mr ADDINGTON was laſt week honoured by the PRINCE of WALES, he aſſured his Royal Highneſs that it ſhould be immediately laid before the KING; this was accordingly done, and the letter is ſtill in his MAJESTY's poſſeſſion. A communication was afterwards made to his Royal Highneſs the PRINCE of WALES, in a mode, and thro' a channel which Mr Addington humbly hoped his Royal Highneſs would approve. Mr Addington, however, now finds it to be incumbent on him, in conſequence of the expectation which has been expreſſed by his Royal Highneſs, to ſtate, that his MAJESTY, on being informed of the ſentiments and wiſhes of the

the PRINCE of WALES, applauded in the ſtrongeſt manner the feelings by which his Royal Highneſs is actuated, but referred, nevertheleſs, to the anſwers which his MAJESTY had judged it neceſſary to return to ſimilar repreſentntions—which, in obedience to the commands of his Royal Highneſs, had been laid before his MAJESTY upon former occaſions.

Carleton Houſe, July 28. 1803.

The PRINCE of WALES has received Mr Addington's written communication of the laſt night. The PRINCE of WALES has only to obſerve, that he requires Mr Addington to ſubmit to his Majeſty his laſt note, dated the 26th of this month.

Downing ſtreet, July 28 1803.
Half paſt 11. *P. M.*

Mr Addington is juſt honoured with the commands of the PRINCE of WALES, and will not fail to lay his Royal Highneſs letter, dated the 26th of this month, before the King.

Downing-ſtreet, Auguſt 1.

SIR,—In obedience to the commands of your Royal Highneſs, I laid before his Majeſty the letter dated 26th July, with which your Royal Highneſs had honoured me, and I have it in command from his Majeſty to acquaint your Royal Highneſs, that "the KING had referred Mr Addington to the order he had before given him, with the addition—that the KING's opinion being fixed, he deſired that no further mention ſhould be made to him upon the ſubject.

I have the honour to be, SIR,
With every ſentiment of reſpect and deference,
Your Royal Highneſs's
moſt obedient humble ſervant,
(Signed) HENRY ADDINGTON.

Letter to the King.

SIR—A correſpondence has taken place between Mr Addington and myſelf, on a ſubject which deeply involves my honour and character. The anſwers which I have received from that gentleman, the communication which has been made to the Houſe of Commons, leave me no hope but in an appeal to the juſtice of your Majeſty. I make that appeal with confidence, becauſe I feel that you are my natural advocate, and with the ſanguine hope that the ears of an affectionate father may ſtill be opened to the ſupplications of a dutiful ſon.

I aſk to be allowed to diſplay the beſt energies of my character, to ſhed the laſt drop of my blood in ſupport of your MAJESTY's perſon, crown, and dignity; for this is not a war for empire, glory, or dominion, but for exiſtence. In this conteſt, the loweſt and humbleſt of your MAJESTY's ſubjects have been called on—it would, therefore, little become me, who am the *firſt*, and who ſtand at the very footſtool of the throne, to remain a tame, an idle, and lifeleſs ſpectator of the miſchiefs which threaten us, unconſcious of the dangers which ſurround us, and indifferent to the conſequences which may follow. Hanover is loſt; England is menaced with invaſion; Ireland is in rebellion; Europe is at the foot of France. At ſuch a moment the Prince PRINCE of WALES, yielding to none of your ſervants in zeal and devotion—to none of your ſubjects in duty—to none of your children in tenderneſs and affection, preſumes to approach you, and again to repeat thoſe offers which he already made through your Majeſty's Miniſter. A feeling of honeſt ambition; a ſenſe of what I owe to myſelf and to my family; and, above all, the fear of ſinking in the eſtimation of that gallant army, which may be the ſupport of your Majeſty's Crown and my beſt hope hereafter, command me to perſevere, and to aſſure your Majeſty, with all humility and reſpect, that conſcious of the juſtice of my claim, no human power can ever induce me to relinquiſh it.

Allow

Allow me to say, Sir, that I am bound to adopt this line of conduct by every motive dear to me as a man, and sacred to me as a Prince. Ought I not to come forward in a moment of unexampled difficulty and danger? Ought I not to share in the glory of victory, when I have every thing to lose by defeat? The highest places in your Majesty's service are filled by the younger branches of the Royal Family; to me alone no place is assigned. I am not thought worthy to be the Junior Major General of your army.—If I could submit in silence to such indignities, I should indeed deserve such treatment, and prove to the satisfaction of your enemies, and my own, that I am entirely incapable of those exertions, which my birth and the circumstances of the times peculiarly call for. Standing so near the throne, when I am debased, the cause of royalty is wounded: I cannot sink in public opinion, without the participation of your Majesty in my degradation. Therefore, every motive of private feeling, and of public duty, induce me to implore your Majesty, to review your decision, and to place me in that situation, which my birth, the duties of my station, the examples of my predecessors, and the expectations of the people of England entitle me to claim. Should I be disappointed in the hope which I have formed, should this last appeal to the justice of my Sovereign, and the affection of my Father, fail of success, I shall lament in silent submission his determination, but Europe, the world, and posterity must judge between us.

I have done my duty; my conscience acquits me; my reason tells me that I was perfectly justified in the request which I have made, because no reasonable arguments have ever been adduced in answer to my pretensions. The precedents in our history are in my favour, but if they were not, the times in which we live, and especially the exigencies of the present moment, require us to become an example to posterity. No other cause of refusal has or can be assigned, except it was the will of your Majesty. To that will and pleasure I bow with every degree of humility and resignation; but I can never cease to complain of the severity which has been exercised against me, and of the injustice which I have suffered, till I cease to exist. I have the honour to subscribe myself, with all possible devotion, your Majesty's most dutiful and affectionate son and subject,

Brighton, Aug. 6. G. P.

From the King.

Windsor, Aug. 7. 1803.

MY DEAR SON,

Though I applaud your zeal and your spirit, of which, I trust, no one can suppose any of my family wanting; yet considering the repeated declarations I have made of my determination on your former applications to the same purpose, I had flattered myself to have heard no further on the subject. Should the implacable enemy succeed so far as to land, you will have an opportunity of shewing your zeal at the head of your regiment. It will be the duty of every man to stand forward on such an occasion; and I shall certainly think it mine to set an example in defence of every thing that is dear to me and my people.

I ever remain, my dear son,
Your most affectionate father,
(Signed) G. R.

From the Prince of Wales to the King.

Brighton, Aug. 22. 1803.

SIR—I have delayed thus long in answer to the letter which your Majesty did me the honour to write, from a wish to refer to a former correspondence which took place between us in the year 1798. Those letters were mislaid, and some days elapsed before I could discover them; they have since been found.—Allow me then, Sir,

to

to recall to your recollection the expreſſions you were graciouſly pleaſed to uſe, and which I once before took the liberty of reminding you of, when I ſolicited foreign ſervice upon my firſt coming into the army. They were, Sir, that your Majeſty did not then ſee the opportunity for it; but that if any thing was to ariſe at home I ought to be 'firſt and foremoſt.' There cannot be a ſtronger expreſſion in the Engliſh language, or one more conſonant to the feelings which animate my heart. In this I agree moſt perfectly with your Majeſty—"I ought to be firſt and foremoſt." It is the place which my birth aſſigns me—which Europe—which the Engliſh nation expect me to fill—and which the former aſſurances of your Majeſty might naturally have led me to hope I ſhould occupy. After ſuch a declaration I could hardly expect to be told that my place was at the head of a regiment of dragoons.

I underſtand from your Majeſty, that it is your intention, Sir, in purſuance of that noble example which you have ever ſhewn during the courſe of your reign, to place yourſelf at the head of the people of England. My next brother, the Duke of York, commands the army; the younger branches of my family are either Generals or Lieutenant-Generals; and I, who am the Prince of Wales, am to remain a Colonel of dragoons. There is ſomething ſo humiliating in the contraſt, that thoſe, who are at a diſtance would either doubt the reality, or ſuppoſe that to be my fault which is only my misfortune. Who could imagine that I, who am the oldeſt Colonel in the ſervice, had aſked for the rank of a General Officer in the army of the King my father, and that it had been refuſed me?

I am ſorry, much more than ſorry, to be obliged to break in upon your leiſure, and to treſpaſs thus a ſecond time on the attention of your Majeſty. But I have, Sir, an intereſt in my character more valuable to me than the throne, and dearer, far dearer to me, than life. I am called upon by that intereſt to perſevere, and I pledge myſelf never to deſiſt till I receive that ſatisfaction which the juſtice of my claim leads me to expect. In theſe unhappy times, the world Sir, examines the conduct of Princes with a jealous, a ſcrutinizing, a malignant eye. No man is more aware than I am, of the exiſtence of ſuch a diſpoſition, and no man is therefore more determined to place himſelf above all ſuſpicion. In deſiring to be placed in a forward ſituation, I have performed one duty to the people of England: I muſt now perform another, and humbly ſupplicate your Majeſty to aſſign thoſe reaſons which have induced you to refuſe a requeſt which appears to me and to the world ſo reaſonable and ſo rational. I muſt again repeat my concern that I am obliged to continue a correſpondence which, I fear, is not ſo grateful to your Majeſty as I could wiſh. I have examined my own heart—I am convinced of the juſtice of my cauſe—of the purity of my motives. Reaſon and honour forbid me to yield: where no reaſon is alledged, I am juſtified in the concluſion that none can be given.

In this candid expoſition of the feelings which have agitated and depreſſed my wounded mind, I hope no expreſſion has eſcaped me which can be conſtrued to mean the ſlighteſt diſreſpect to your Majeſty. I moſt ſolemnly diſavow any ſuch intention; but the circumſtances of the times—the danger of invaſion—the appeal which has been made to all your ſubjects, oblige me to recollect what I owe to mine own honour and to my own character, and to ſtate to your Majeſty, with plainneſs, truth, and candour, but with all the ſubmiſſion of a ſubject, and the duty of an affectionate ſon, the injuries under which I labour, and which it is in the power of your Majeſty alone at one moment

ment to redress. It is with sentiments of the profoundest veneration and respect, that I have the honour to subscribe myself,

Your Majesty's most dutiful,
Most obedient son and subject,
G. P.

Brighton, 2d October 1803.

MY DEAR BROTHER,

By last night's Gazette, which I have this moment received, I perceive that an extensive promotion has taken place in the army, wherein my pretensions are not noticed, a circumstance which, whatever may have happened upon other occasions, it is impossible for me to pass by, at this momentous crisis, without observation.

My standing in the army, according to the most ordinary routine of promotion, had it been followed up, would have placed me either at the bottom of the list of Generals, or at the head of the list of Lieutenant-Generals. When the younger branches of my family are promoted to the highest military situations, my birth, according to the distinctions usually conferred on it, should have placed me first on that list.

I hope you know me too well, to imagine that idle inactive rank is in my view; much less is the direction and patronage of the military department an object which suits my place in the state, or my inclinations; but, in a moment when the danger of the country is thought by Government so urgent as to call forth the energy of every arm in its defence, I cannot but feel myself degraded, both as a Prince and a Soldier, if I am not allowed to take a forward and distinguished part in the defence of that empire and crown, of the glory, prosperity, and even existence of that people, in all which mine is the greatest *stake*.

To be told I may display this zeal solely and simply at the head of my regiment, is a degrading mockery.

If that be the only situation allotted me, I shall certainly do my duty as others will; but the considerations to which I have already alluded, entitle me to expect, and bind me in every way to require a situation more correspondent to the dignity of my own character, and to the public expectation

It is for the sake of tendering my services in a way more formal and official than I have before pursued, that I address this to you, my dear Brother, as the Commander in Chief, by whose counsels the constitution presumes that the military department is administered.

If those who have the honour to advise his Majesty on this occasion, shall deem my pretensions, amongst those of all the Royal Family, to be the only ones fit to be rejected and disdained, I may at least hope, as a debt of justice and honour, to have it explained, that I am laid by in virtue of that judgment, and not in consequence of any omission or want of energy on my part.

&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) G. P. W.

His Royal Highness the Duke of York.

Horse-Guards, Oct. 6. 1803.

DEAREST BROTHER,

Nothing but an extraordinary press of business would have prevented me from acknowledging sooner your letter of the 2d instant, which I received while at Oatlands on Monday evening.

I trust that you are too well acquainted with my affection for you, which has existed since our most tender years, not to be assured of the satisfaction I ever have felt, and ever must feel, in forwarding, when in my power, every desire or object of yours, and therefore will believe how much I must regret the impossibility there is, upon the present occasion, of my executing your wishes of laying the re-

repeat, that is contained in your letter before his Majesty.

Suffer me, my dearest Brother, as the only answer I can properly give you, to recall to your memory what passed upon the same subject soon after his Majesty was graciously pleased to place me at the head of the army; and I have do doubt that, with your usual candour, you will yourself see the absolute necessity of my declining it.

In the year 1795, upon a general promotion taking place, at your instance, I delivered a letter from you to his Majesty, urging your pretensions to promotion in the army; to which his Majesty was pleased to answer, that before ever he had appointed you to the command of the 10th light dragoons, he had caused it to be fully explained to you what his sentiments *were* with respect to *a* Prince of Wales entering into the army, and the public grounds upon which he never could admit of your considering it as a profession, or of your being promoted in the service. And his Majesty, at the same time, added *his positive commands and injunctions* to me never to mention this subject again to him, and to decline being the bearer of any application of the same nature, should it be proposed to me; which message I was of course under the necessity of delivering to you, and have constantly made it the rule of my conduct ever since, and indeed I have ever considered it as one of the greatest proofs of affection towards me, on the part of his Majesty, that he never allowed me to become a party in this business.

Having thus stated to you, fairly and candidly, what has passed, I must trust that you will see that there can be no ground for the apprehension expressed in the latter part of your letter, that any slur can attach to your character as an officer—particularly as I recollect your mentioning to me yourself, on the day on which you received the notification of your appointment to the 10th light dragoons, the explanation and condition attached to it by his Majesty; and therefore surely you must be satisfied that your not being advanced in military rank proceeds entirely from his Majesty's sentiments respecting the high rank you hold in the State, and not from any impression unfavourable to you.

Believe me ever, with the greatest truth,

Dearest Brother,

Your most affectionate Brother,

(Signed) FREDERICK.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

Brighton, October 9, 1803.

MY DEAR BROTHER,

I have taken two days to consider the contents of your letter of the 6th instant, in order to be as accurate as possible in my answer, which must account to you for its being longer perhaps than I intended, or I could have wished.

I confide entirely in the personal kindness and affection expressed in your letter, and am, for that reason, the more unwilling to trouble you again on a painful subject, in which you are not free to act, as your inclination I am sure leads you. But, as it is not at all improbable, that every part of this transaction may be publicly canvassed hereafter, it is of the utmost importance to my honour, without which I can have no happiness, that my conduct in it shall be fairly represented, and correctly understood. When I made a tender of my services to his Majesty's Ministers, it was with a just and natural expectation, that my offer would have been accepted, in the way in which alone it could have been most beneficial to my country, or creditable to myself: or, if that failed, that at least, (in justice to me) the reasons for a refusal would have been distinctly stated; so that the nation might

might be satisfied, that nothing had been omitted on *my* part, and enabled to judge of the validity of the reasons assigned for such refusal. In the first instance, I was referred to his Majesty's will and pleasure; and now I am informed by your letter, that before "He had appointed me to the command of the 10th Light Dragoons, He had caused it to be fully explained to me, what his sentiments were with respect to a Prince of Wales entering into the Army.

It is impossible, my dear Brother, that I should know all that passed between the King and you; but, I perfectly recollect the statement you made of the conversation you had with his Majesty, and which strictly corresponds with that in your letter now before me. But I must, at the same time, recall to your memory my positive denial at that time, of any condition or stipulation having been made, upon my first coming into the army; and I am in possession of full and complete documents, which prove that no terms whatever were then proposed, at least to me, whatever might have been the intention; and the communication I have found it necessary subsequently to make, have ever disclaimed the existence of such a compromise at any period, as nothing could be more averse to my nature, or more remote from my mind.

As to the conversation you quote in 1796 (when the King was pleased to appoint me to succeed Sir Wm. Pitt,) I have not the most slight recollection of its having taken place between us. My dear Brother, if your date is right, you must be mistaken in your exact terms, or, at least, in the conclusion you draw from it; for, in the intimacy and familiarity of private conversation, it is not all unlikely that I should have remembered the communication you made me the year before; but, that I should have acquiesced in, or referred to compromise, which I never made, is utterly impossible.

Neither in his Majesty's letter to me, nor in the correspondence with Mr Addington, (of which you may not be fully informed,) is there one word, nor the most distant allusions to the conditions stated in your letter; and even if I had accepted the command of a regiment on such terms, my acquiescence could only have relation to the ordinary situation of the country, and not to a case so completely out of all contemplation at that time, as the probable or projected invasion of this kingdom by a foreign force, sufficient to bring its safety into question. When the King is pleased to tell me, "That should the enemy land, he shall think it his duty to set an example in defence of the country;" that is, to expose the only life which, for the public welfare, ought not to be hazarded, I respect and admire the principle which dictates that resolution; and as my heart glows with the same sentiments, I wish to partake in the same danger, that is, with dignity and effect. Whenever his Majesty appears as King, he acts and commands; you are Commander in Chief; others of my family are high in military station; and even by the last brevet, a considerable number of junior Officers are put over me. In all these arrangements the Prince of Wales alone, whose interest in the event yields to none but that of the King, is disregarded, omitted; his services rejected. So that, in fact, he has no post or station whatsoever, in a contest on which the fate of the crown and the kingdom may depend.

I do not, my dear Brother, wonder that in the hurry of your present occupation, these considerations should have been overlooked. They are now in your view, and I think cannot fail to make a due impression.

As to the rest, with every degree of

of eſteem poſſible for your judgment of what is due to a ſoldier's honour, I muſt be the guardian of mine to the utmoſt in my power, &c. &c.

Signed G. P.

His Royal Highneſs the Duke of York.

Horſe Guards, October 11. 1803.

MY DEAR BROTHER,

I have this moment, upon my arrival in town, found your letter, and loſe no time in anſwering that part of it, which appears to me highly neceſſary ſhould be clearly underſtood.

Indeed, my dear brother, you muſt give me leave to repeat to you, that upon the fulleſt conſideration, I perfectly recollect your having yourſelf told me at Carlton Houſe, in the year 1793, on the day on which you was informed of his Majeſty having acquieſced in your requeſt of being appointed to the command of the 10th regiment of Light Dragoons, of which Sir William Pitt was then Colonel, the meſſage and condition which was delivered to you from his Majeſty, and which his Majeſty repeated to me, in the year 1795, as mentioned in my letter of Thurſday laſt. And I have the fulleſt reaſon to know, that there are others to whom at that time you mentioned the ſame circumſtance; nor have I the leaſt recollection of your having denied it to me, when I delivered to you the King's Anſwer, as I ſhould certainly have felt it incumbent upon me to recall to your memory, what you had told me yourſelf in the year 1793.

No converſation whatever paſſed between us, as you juſtly remark, in the year 1796, when Sir William Pitt was promoted to the King's Dragoon Guards, which was done in conſequence of what was arranged in 1793, upon your firſt appointment to the 10th Light Dragoons; and I conceive, that your mentioning in your letter, my having ſtated a converſation to have paſſed between us in 1798, muſt have ariſen from ſome miſapprehenſion, and do not find *that* year ever adverted to in my letter.

I have thought it due to us both, my dear brother, thus fully to reply to thoſe parts of your letter, in which you appear to have miſtaken mine; but, as I am totally unacquainted with the correſpondence which has taken place upon this ſubject, I muſt decline entering any further into it.

I remain ever, my dear brother, with the greateſt truth, your moſt affectionate brother,

(Signed) FREDERICK.

Brighton, October 12. 1803.

MY DEAR BROTHER,

By my replying to your letter of the 6th inſtant, which contained no ſort of anſwer to mine of the 2d, we have fallen into a very frivolous altercation upon a topic which is quite foreign to the preſent purpoſe. Indeed the whole importance of it lies in a ſeeming contradiction in the ſtatement of a fact; which is unpleaſant, even upon the idleſt occaſion.

I meant to aſſert that no previous condition to forego all pretenſions to ulterior rank, under any circumſtances, had been impoſed upon me, or even ſubmitted to me in any ſhape whatſoever on my firſt coming into the ſervice, and with as much confidence as can be uſed in maintaining a negative, I repeat that aſſertion.

When I firſt became acquainted with his Majeſty's purpoſe to withhold from me further advancement, it is impoſſible to recollect, but that it was ſo early as the year 1793, I do not remember, and if your expreſſions were leſs poſitive, I ſhould add, or believe; but I certainly knew it, as you well know, in 1795, and poſſibly before. We were then engaged in war, therefore I could not think of reſigning my regiment, if un-

under other circumstances I had been disposed to do so; but, in truth, my rank in the nation made military rank, in ordinary times, a matter of little consequence, except to my own private feelings.

This sentiment I conveyed to you in my letter of the second, saying expressly, that *mere idle, inactive* rank was in no sort my object; but upon the prospect of an emergency, when the King was to take the field, and the spirit of every Briton was roused to exertion, the place which I occupy in the nation made it indispensible to demand a post correspondent to that place; and to the public expectation. This sentiment I have the happiness to be assured, in a letter on this occasion, *made a strong impression upon the mind, and commanded the respect and admiration* of one very high in Government.

The only purpose of this letter, my dear Brother, is to explain, since that is necessary, that my former ones meant not to give you the trouble of interceding as my advocate for mere rank in the army. Urging further my other more important claims upon Government would be vainly addressed to any person, who can really think that a former refusal of mere rank, under circumstances so widely different, or the most express waving of such pretensions, if that had been the case, furnishes the slightest colour for the answer I have received to the tenders I have now made of my services.

Your department, my dear Brother, was meant, if I must repeat it, simply as a channel to convey that tender to Government, and obtain either their attention to it, or an open avowal of their refusal. &c. &c.

(Signed) G. P

His Royal Highness the Duke of York.

Horse Guards, October 13. 1803.

DEAR BROTHER,

I have received your letter this morning, and am sorry to find that you think that I have misconceived the meaning of your first letter, the whole tenor of which, and the military promotion which gave rise to it, led me naturally to suppose your desire was that I should apply to his Majesty, in my official capacity, to give you military rank, to which might be attached the idea of subsequent command.

That I found myself under the necessity of declining, in obedience to his Majesty's pointed orders, as I explained to you in my letter of the 6th inst. But, from your letter of today, I am to understand that your object is *not* military rank, but that a post should be allotted to you upon the present emergency, suitable to your situation in the State.

This I conceive to be purely a political consideration, and as such totally out of my department; and as I have most carefully avoided at all times, and under all circumstances, ever interfering in any political points, I must hope that you will not call upon me to deviate from the principles by which I have been invariably governed. Believe me, my dear Brother, your most affectionate Brother.

(Signed) FREDERICK.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

Carleton House, October 14. 1803.

MY DEAR BROTHER,

It cannot but be painful to me to be reduced to the necessity of further explanation on a subject which it was my earnest wish to have closed, and which was of so clear and distinct a nature as, in my humble judgment, to have precluded the possibility of either doubt or misunderstanding.

Surely there must some strange fatality obscure my language in statement, or leave me somewhat deficient in the powers of explanation, when it can lead your mind, my dear Brother, to such a palpable misconstruction (for far be it from me to fancy it wilful)

ful) of my meaning, as to suppose for a moment I had unconnected my object with *efficient Military Rank*, and transferred it entirely to the view of a *Political Station*, when you venture to tell me "my object is *not* Military Rank, but that a Post should be allotted to me, upon the *present* emergency, suitable to my situation in the State."—Upon what ground you can hazard such an assertion, or upon what principles you can draw such an inference, I am utterly at a loss to determine; for I defy the most skilful Logician, in torturing the English language, to apply with *fairness* such a construction to any word or phrase of mine, contained in any one of the letters I have ever written on this, *to me*, most interesting subject.

I call upon you to re-peruse the correspondence.—In my letter of the 2d inst. I told you *unequivocally* that I hoped you knew me too well to imagine, that *idle inactive* rank was in my view, and *that* sentiment I beg you carefully to observe, I have in no instance whatever for one single moment relinquished or departed from.

Giving, as I did, all the considerations of my heart to the delicacy and difficulties of your situation, nothing could have been more repugnant to my thoughts, or to my disposition, than to have imposed upon you, my dear Brother, either in your capacity as Commander in Chief, or in the near relationship which subsists between us, the task, much less the expectation of causing you to risque any displeasure from His Majesty, by disobeying in *any* degree *His* commands, although they were even to militate against myself. But, with the impulse of my feelings towards you, and quickly conceiving what friendship and affection may be capable of, I did not, I own, think it entirely impossible that you might, considering the magnitude and importance which the object carries with it, have officially advanced my wishes, as a matter of propriety, to *military rank and subsequent command*, through His Majesty's Ministers, for that direct purpose; especially when the honour of my character and my future fame in life were so deeply involved in the consideration. For, I must here *emphatically* again repeat, "that *idle inactive* rank was NEVER in my view, and that military rank, with its consequent command, was NEVER *out* of it.

Feeling how useless, as well as ungracious, controversy is, upon every occasion, and knowing how fatally it operates on human friendships, I must entreat that our correspondence on this subject shall cease here; for nothing could be more distressing to me, than to prolong a topic on which, it is now clear to me, my dear Brother, that you and I can never agree.

&c. &c.

(Signed) G. P.

Copy of a Letter from the Right Hon. HENRY ADDINGTON, dated *Richmond-Park, Oct.* 23. 1803.

SIR,

In consequence of some intelligence that has reached me, I am impelled by a sense of duty to your Royal Highness, and to the public, to express an earnest and anxious hope, that you may be induced to postpone your return to Brighton until I shall have had an opportunity of making further inquiries, and of stating the result of them to your Royal Highness.

I have the honour to be, with the utmost deference and respect, Sir, your Royal Highness's faithful and most humble servant, (Signed)

HENRY ADDINGTON.

The Prince of Wales.

ANSWER.

Sir,—By your grounding your letter to me upon intelligence which has just reached you, I apprehend that you allude to information which leads you to expect some immediate attempt

attempt from the enemy. My wiſh to accommodate myſelf to any thing which you repreſent as material to the public ſervice, would of courſe make me deſirous to comply with your requeſt; but if there be reaſon to imagine that invaſion will take place directly, I am bound by the King's preciſe order, and by that honeſt zeal which is not allowed any fitter ſphere for its action, to haſten inſtantly to my regiment. If I learn that my conſtruction of the word intelligence be right, I muſt deem it neceſſary to repair to Brighton immediately. &c. &c.

(Signed) G. P.

Right Hon. Henry Addington.

Remarks *on* Polite Literature.

By Le Chevalier de Jaucourt.

BY the term Belles Lettres, or Polite Literature, is generally underſtood the information derived from ſtudy, and in particular the ſtudy of poetry, eloquence, and criticiſm. In this ſenſe, we diſtinguiſh that claſs of literati that cultivates only the various and amuſing circle of erudition, from thoſe who devote themſelves to the abſtract ſciences, and the departments of uſeful and applicable knowledge. The latter, however, cannot be acquired in an eminent degree without a knowledge of general literature, and it follows that Belles Lettres and the Sciences, have an intimate union and connection with each other; and if it be neceſſary to prove this poſition, we need only recur to the examples with which we are furniſhed by the moſt brilliant period of Greek and Roman literature. If we take a view of Grecian hiſtory, we ſhall find, that among that celebrated people, the ſtudy of literature embelliſhed the purſuit of ſcientific knowledge, and that the ſtudy of the abſtruſe and profound ſciences gave a new brilliancy to every deſcription of polite literature. Greece, by this happy combination, acquired its luſtre and renown and united with the moſt ſubſtantial merit the moſt brilliant reputation. In that country, ſcience and learning advanced by equal ſteps, and mutually ſupported each other. Although the muſes preſided ſeparately and diſtinctly over poetry and hiſtory, and over logic, geometry, and aſtronomy, they were nevertheleſs conſidered as an inſeparable band of ſiſters, that formed only one ſociety. Homer and Heſiod invoke them in their poems, and Pythagoras ſacrificed to them, without any diſtinction, a philoſophical hecatomb, in gratitude for the celebrated diſcovery which he made reſpecting the equality of the ſquare of the hypothenuſe in a right angled triangle, to the ſquares of the two other ſides. In the Auguſtan age, literature flouriſhed in conjunction with the ſciences, and advanced with equal ſteps to perfection. Rome, that had become the miſtreſs of Athens by force of arms, conteſted with her a more flattering ſuperiority, that of a captivating erudition, and a profound ſcientific knowledge. In the latter age, which is ſo glorious for France in the ſame view, the ſtudy of the learned languages, and of our native tongue, were the firſt fruits of the cultivation of the intellectual faculties In the ſame period, the eloquence of the pulpit and the bar ſhone forth with the moſt brilliant eclat. Poetry diſplayed all its charms, hiſtory was read with avidity in its original ſources by means of faithful and elegant tranſlations. Antiquity ſeemed to reveal to us its treaſure, and a judicious criticiſm carried its light into every department of knowledge. At the ſame time, philoſophy reformed our ideas, the ſtudy of phyſics opened new avenues

nues full of light and information, the mathematics were carried to perfection: and, finally, ſcience and literature were naturally enriched by an intimate and unreſtrained commerce between the different parts of their varied and extenſive departments.

Thoughts *on the* Decay *of* Literature.

By the Same.

I Now proceed to point out the cauſes of the decline of Polite Literature, the taſte for which diminiſhes every day, and moſt aſſuredly I cannot flatter myſelf with finding a remedy for that decline.

The time is now come, when very little importance is attached to a man of learning, who employs his erudition for the purpoſe of explaining or correcting difficult paſſages in ancient authors, or ſettling a diſputed point of geography or grammar. He is conſidered as a pedant, and by that reproach young men are deterred from the ſtudy of ancient languages, who might otherwiſe diſcover zeal and talents in the proſecution of the ſtudies which are denominated humanity. As the charge of predantry is of the formidable nature, moſt perſons forbear applying to ancient literature, from the well-grounded dread of an imputation ſo mortifying and degrading. There is every reaſon to believe, that one of the principal cauſes of the decline of Belles Lettres, is derived from the arrogance of ſeveral pretenders to wit and good breeding, who have introduced the cuſtom of decrying, as a ſort of college attainment, the practice of quoting Greek or Latin authors, or any other mark of erudition. They have been unjuſt enough to involve in their criticiſm ſeveral writers who had the beſt claims on the public favour, and were eminent for their knowledge of the world. After ſuch injurious treatment, who would aſpire to the glory of being a votary of ancient literature, or venture to diſplay his reading, his critical powers, or his erudition? Had they confined their cenſures to writers, who are not gifted with taſte or judgement, who quote Plato and Ariſtotle, Hippocrates and Varro, in order to prove a poſition, which is allowed by every ſect and every civilized nation, their raillery would not have alarmed any perſon of real merit and eſtimation; but by their diſdainful airs they have baniſhed from the polite world, and driven into the duſt of the ſchools every man that ventured to make collections of the precious remains of antiquity, or enrich his mind by the peruſal of the moſt renowned writers of Greece and Rome. The effect of theſe contemptuous cenſures has been more prejudicial, becauſe attended with the ſpecious pretext, that we ought to endeavour to cultivate the mind, and form the judgment, and not to hoard up in our memories the ſentiments and ſayings of other perſons.

As this maxim has an air of plauſibility, it has made a deep impreſſion on the minds of the indolent and inattentive, and induced them to turn into ridicule the ſtudy of ancient learning and general literature; but the principal motive of thoſe critics, we muſt candidly confeſs, was only to under-rate and depreſs the pretenſions of other candidates, and to raiſe their own importance in the opinion of the world. Being incapable of that perſeverance which is neceſſary to obtain a tolerable portion of ancient literature, they criticiſed and aſperſed the ſcholars, whom they were unable to rival in that department; and by their inceſſant efforts they have contributed to diffuſe a frivolous taſte through the republic

republic of letters which tends to throw it back into ignorance and barbarism. Notwithstanding the sarcasms of ignorant buffoons, we shall stedfastly maintain, that literature alone can give a polish to the mind, improve the taste, and add graces and ornaments to the sciences themselves. In order to arrive at a profound knowledge of antiquity, we must abandon the authors who have written superficially on that subject, and endeavour to derive our information from the original sources, whether we wish to attain a knowledge of the religion, politics, government, laws, and manners, and of the customs, ceremonies, games, festivals, sacrifices, and public spectacles of the Greeks and Romans. We may be allowed to apply to the curious investigators of these matters, and this vast and entertaining erudition, what Plautus says pleasantly in his prologue to the *Menechmi*:—'The scene is at Epidamus, a town of Macedonia; transport yourselves there, and continue there till the end of the piece.'

An Account *of the* Slaves *at the* Cape *of* Good Hope.

From Semple's Walks and Sketches, at the Cape of Good Hope.

In presenting even a slight sketch of the Cape, it would be very defective if the slaves occupied no part of it; their numbers, their varieties, their dress, and the manner in which they are in general treated, are subjects not to be passed over in silence; and in some points of view they present, as we shall quickly see, an object which can hardly fail to touch and to interest.

Domestic slavery has at all times and in all nations been productive of much evil. A pampered slave is insufferably insolent, an oppressed one is constantly trembling and cringing, and by the daily sight of either, the heart of youth is necessarily hardened and depraved. The children of the family mingle with the young slaves; they play with them one moment, and the next they see them beaten and in tears; but, through habit, the child thinks nothing of it, and waits with great coolness till his companion has done weeping to renew his play. Hence too often arises in early youth hardness of heart, a feeling for self alone, and a checking of all the best emotions of human nature. Alas! the best of men, as they advance in life, and behold every day ingratitude, greediness of riches, and selfishness, are but too apt to contract their hearts. What must it be, when the child is reared in insensibility, and is permitted to make of his fellows at once the companions of his sports and the objects of his tyranny and caprice!

But these reflections belong more properly to our view of the inhabitants and their manners: let us confine ourselves at present to the slave alone. No situation can be more adapted for collecting those of every nation, than the Cape of Good Hope. It lies in the very bosom of slavery. On either side of it are extended the coasts of Africa, in every age the mother of an unfortunate race, and all to the eastward, here, and there, clusters of islands furnish an endless variety. At the Cape, they are collected into one; there they are no longer merely Malays, or Malabars, or natives of the coast of Mozambique—they are slaves. Let us first take a rapid view of them as such.

In general, the slaves of the Cape are not ill treated, are well clothed, and well fed: if now and then an instance be found to the contrary, that affects not the general character. A man *may* use his slave ill, but the slaves at the Cape are well treated; or he

may

may lodge him badly, but the ſlaves at the Cape are well lodged; or he *may* half clothe or half feed him, but the ſlaves of the Cape are well clothed and fully fed.

In our view of the inhabitants, it may be ſeen that the ſlave lodges in general under the ſame roof as his maſter. He is fed with what comes from his table, mingling with it, however, a greater proportion of rice. His clothing generally conſiſts of a ſhort blue cloth jacket, a light waiſt coat, and looſe blue trowſers: on his head, he wears either a coarſe hat or a handkerchief, tied round it like a turban, but he is in general without either ſhoes or ſtockings; the collar of his ſhirt is open, and a blue or red handkerchief is tied looſely round his neck. Sometimes, however, you meet a ſlave beau: his ears are ornamented with rings, a red ſhawl is wrapped round his neck, a plume of common oſtrich feathers waves in his hat, he treads lightly along, nodding his feathers, and looking proudly round him: he is lifted above the ground, and has totally forgot that he is a ſlave.

In their marriages they uſe few or no ceremonies, if indeed the manner in which the male and female ſlaves aſſociate deſerve the name of marriage. No long ſervices engage affection; no prieſt beſtows his benediction on the nuptial bed; no parent gives away his daughter, and aſſembles his friends on the happy day; ſlavery lights the marriage torch, ſlavery leads them, alone and unattended, to the marriage-bed. The huſband viſits his wife as he can find opportunities; and leaves her when he pleaſes to take another, without ceremony and without reproach. And what elſe can be expected, when he knows that he himſelf is the property of one man, his wife perhaps of another, and his children liable to be given to a third or fourth! It is ſlavery—it is ſlavery in all its ſtages and all its ſhapes which depraves the mind and debaſes human nature.

On the birth of a child, however, maternal affection ſprings up in the heart of the female ſlave. She forgets, for a time, her other cares, and begins to experience the ſolicitudes and the joys of a mother. The child is dreſſed out, and its head covered with a cap which fits cloſe, and in ſhape exactly reſembles that which we ſee repreſented in many of the ancient Egyptian ſtatues. The maſter looks upon the infant as a new acceſſion of property, and, even if he be at other times ſevere, now relaxes his authority; hence, great rejoicings, feaſts, and dancing, among the ſlaves, and a night ſpent in merriment; by degrees, however, all this is forgotten, the feaſtings are over, and the mother returns to her former occupations. It is in theſe dances that the ſlaves ſhow themſelves off to beſt advantage. The women diſplay much taſte and even elegance in their dreſs, nor are their dances wild, irregular, or unaccompanied with proper muſic. They are faithful imitators of what they ſee daily performed among the white inhabitants, and diſplay an eaſineſs of motion and a juſtneſs of ear which never fail to ſurpriſe and pleaſe an European unapprized of this circumſtance.

Having thus taken a view of the ſlave under the authority of his maſter, let us attend him to that hour when he eſcapes the chain, when he lays him quietly down and hears no longer the voice of his oppreſſor. Even the ſlave muſt not be committed to his native duſt without a tear; and perhaps were we to find that he too had a wife, and a brother, and a friend, and behold them weeping over his grave, we might not be aſhamed to ſit down with them, and pay our tribute likewiſe to his memory.

As ſoon as the breath has left the body of the ſick man, the women who ſurround the bed burſt out into tears and

and lamentations, and communicate the infection of ſorrow to the men. The corpſe is dreſſed out, not without much weeping, and a day is allowed for the aſſembling of his friends, to mourn over his enemies. The Malay expreſſes his grief by ſitting beſide his dead friend in profound ſilence and with downcaſt and penſive look; but the natives of Malabar and Mozambique break into ſudden and violent floods of ſorrow, which they often ſeem to begin and end in concert. On the day of interment, the friends again aſſemble, and follow the bier to the place appointed: here the body is committed to the earth, with more or leſs ceremony, according to the religion or piety of the tribe. All expreſs ſorrow, but with the greater part this ſorrow is of no long duration: the Malays alone extend their care and ſeem to cheriſh their grief. On the third, ſeventh, tenth, fortieth, and hundredth day, they again aſſemble round the grave, pour ſweet-ſcented waters upon it, and ſtrew over it the choiceſt flowers. They bid the earth lie lightly on the breaſt of their former companion, and, for the laſt time, mingle their tears together over him. Having thus performed the laſt duties of friendſhip and affection, they return and feaſt together, well aſſured that their friend is happy.

How many tears doth this pleaſing hope wipe away, and how does it lighten the burden of the afflicted? Who can ſufficiently admire the extenſiveneſs of its influence? Ancient and modern nations—thoſe inhabiting hot, and ſuch as live in cold climates—nations warlike and nations effeminate, civilized and ignorant, ſeparated by rivers, by continents, by ſeas—yet join in the fond hope that all periſhes not in the duſt, but that the hand of friend ſhall again be joined to that of friend, and the father meet his departed daughter, in another and a better world.

Having thus given a general ſketch of the Cape ſlaves, I proceed to relate in what manner theſe ideas were ſuggeſted to me, and to add ſome further particulars.

In one of our morning walks about the town, obſerving a conſiderable crowd before the door of a houſe, my friend and I went up and enquired what was going forward, and were informed that it was a public ſale of all the effects of a coloniſt deceaſed. Scarcely had we joined the crowd, when the auctioneer mounted upon a chair, and ſtruck for ſome time upon a round plate of braſs, as a ſignal that the auction was going to begin. Immediately all was attention. Numbers of articles were put up and diſpoſed of; till, growing tired of the ſcene, we were going away; a ſhort pauſe, however, and then a murmur in the aſſembly announced that ſomething elſe than trifles was going to be produced. We accordingly waited a moment, and ſoon ſaw a black man coming forward through the crowd: 'Ah!' ſaid Charles, 'they are going to diſpoſe of the family ſlaves, let us ſtop a little longer.'

The firſt that was put up was a ſtout native of the Mozambique coaſt. His look was ſad and melancholy, his hands hanging down, claſped together, as if they were bound, and his eyes fixed upon the earth. When he heard that his lot was determined, and that he was ſold for 600 rix-dollars, he raiſed his eyes up heavily to look for his new maſter, and followed him out of the crowd without ſpeaking a word; but we thought that his cheek was wet with tears, and perhaps we were right, for the purchaſer told us, with ſome expreſſions of compaſſion, that he had been a great favourite of his deceaſed friend. Many more were put up, the houſehold of the deceaſed having been very numerous; but on the countenances of all of them ſorrow and the humiliation of ſlavery were the predominating features.

tures. At length an object was presented which almoſt made us weep: a mother was brought forward, with a little girl of three years old clinging to her, which they wiſhed to tear from her, while ſhe, dreading the threats of her owners, feebly told her child to leave her, at the ſame time that ſhe folded her arms round it. "Put them up together, put them up together," ſaid every voice; it was conſented to, and the woman, kiſſing her child and leading it by the hand, advanced to the ſpot appointed. While they were bidding for her, ſhe looked anxiouſly round on every countenance, as if imploring compaſſion. Her price was bade up to ſeven hundred dollars, which the auctioneer repeated a long time, without any body ſeeming willing to ſay more. "The man who has bought her and the child," ſaid one who ſtood next to us, "has the reputation of being very cruel to his ſlaves." "Has he?" ſaid Charles, while the blood ruſhed into his face, "but he has not got them yet." Seven hundred and ten, cried he with a voice trembling with eagerneſs. Every body turning their eyes upon us, and the mother and the little child looked full in Charles' face. Seven hundred and twenty, ſaid the man, ſtarting up; thirty, cried Charles; fifty, ſaid the other: eight hundred, bade Charles; the man bit his lips; a long paute enſued; eight hundred and one, ſaid a mild-looking old man, whoſe humanity I was well acquainted with; Charles drew back, and the poor ſlave was allotted to a mild maſter.

When we had got into the ſtreet, I could not help remarking how lightly Charles walked along, and how his eyes gliſtened with the pleaſing reflection of having done a good action. Every now and then alſo exclaimed to himſelf, "poor child! poor child! I have ſaved you ſome ſtripes, however;" and then he would walk on ſo faſt, that I could ſcarcely keep up with him. After he had given ſome vent to [illegible], he began to converſe about the ſlaves, and expreſſed his aſtoniſhment at the great variety among them. "Come, my friend," ſaid he, "put on your philoſopher's countenance; as we are two peripatetics, explain to me theſe different varieties, in your beſt manner, not in a cold ſtyle, but as if you were addreſſing a numerous audience." "Agreed," ſaid I, "Charles, for I know that when you repreſent the audience, I ſhall find it a very partial and forgiving one.

"Behold that ſlave coming toward us, bending beneath the weight of two cords of wood ſuſpended to the ends of a bamboo, which he balances acroſs his ſhoulder. His black complexion, his curly hair, his thick lips, and his tattooed forehead, announce him from the coaſt of Mozambique; his ſtrong make ſhows him capable of fatigue, and in his inoffenſive and humbled countenance you may read that he has often ſubmitted to blows and unmerited reproaches without for a moment thinking of revenge: he performs the taſk which is ſet him, without objections and without inquiry. You ſee him now walking ſlowly along, oppreſſed with his load, and perhaps you pity his fate: follow him to the next corner, there ſits one of his companions, playing on a Jew's harp: he ſtops; he liſtens; pleaſure ſteals into his ſoul; he throws off his load; he beats the ground with his heels; raiſes his hands, claſped, above his head; gives himſelf up to the wildeſt and moſt inconſiderate joy, and, occupied only with the preſent, thinks neither of the hours of bitterneſs which are paſt, nor of thoſe which are yet to come.

'Obſerve the one who comes next. Even at a diſtance, his upright form, his nervous make, his free ſtep, announce the Malay, or native of the iſland of Java, the king of ſlaves. As he approaches, mark his long coal-black hair, which hangs half down his

his back, his yellow complexion, his glancing and jealous eye, which looks aſkance upon ſlavery. He knows well that from his claſs are formed the houſe painters, the muſicians, the ingenious workmen of the Cape; he is proud of this diſtinction, and glories in the name of Malay. He exacts ſome deference from his maſter; his geſtures, his ſpeech, ſometimes ſlow and ſedate, at others rapid and violent, ſeem to ſay, "I know that I am your ſlave, but be cautious how you uſe your power." A reproach ſtings and irritates him, a blow wounds his proud heart, he hoards it up in his remembrance, and broods npon his revenge. Time paſſes on, the maſter forgets that he has given the blow, but the Malay never. At length the bad part of his character is cruelly diſplayed: he intoxicates himſelf with opium and the madneſs of revenge, he ruſhes upon his unguarded maſter with his kiris, or crooked Malay dagger, and ſtabs him once, twice, ten times. The unfortunate wife and children are not ſafe if they croſs his way: he ſallies out into the ſtreet, and, running madly along, ſacrifices all that he meets, till, overpowered by numbers, he is brought to ſuffer the puniſhment of his crime.

"Follow him to the place of execution. Some days are paſt, and the intoxication of opium is over, but do you obſerve his countenance in the leaſt changed by fear and remorſe? Not at all. He is bound to the wheel; the executioner breaks all his limbs, one after another; but not a tear, not a groan, eſcapes him: at length, nature is exhauſted; perhaps he breathes the name of Mahomet, his prophet, and expires with the conſolation of having had his revenge.

"What a contraſt is preſented to this character in the ſlave whom you ſee there following his maſter. His features of the European caſt, his ſlender but well formed ſhape, his mild and inoffenſive looks, and his black hair curled but not woolly, announce the harmleſs natives of the Malabar coaſt. He is, in all reſpects, the beſt of the houſehold ſlaves. Without the inactivity or the dullneſs of the Mozambiquer, or the penetrative genius of the Malay, he forms an excellent medium between the two: more intelligent, more induſtrious, and more active, than the former—more docile and more affectionate than the latter, he unites ſteadineſs with vivacity, and capability of inſtruction to winning manners. Expect not from him violent oppoſition; while the native of Mozambique often grows obſtinate, and hardens under the laſh—while the Malay frowns and prepares to ſharpen his dagger—the Malabar bends to the blow, and endeavours to avert it by tears and entreaties. Never is he brought to juſtice for crimes of a heinous nature; never are his feeble hands ſtained with blood; but if, through a falſe accuſation or a diſpoſition too liable to be made the tool of knaves, one of this claſs is brought to ſuffer death, he ſhudders and turns away his head at the ſight of the place of execution; he ſhrieks aloud while the blow is yet ſuſpended and before it falls, and with tears and groans he implores compaſſion till his life and ſufferings are at an end."

But come, let us leave ſcenes of blood, the place of execution, and its wheels and engines: behold yon light waggon advancing ſo rapidly upon us, drawn by fourteen or ſixteen oxen, and led by a Hottentot, who runs before them: ſee with what dexterity the maſter, ſitting in the front of the waggon and cracking his long whip, directs the whole. The Hottentot, as you would obſerve, has on him nothing of what in England would be called clothes; an undreſs ſheep-ſkin buckles round his neck, and hangs down behind him, like a cloak; at every motion of his body, it flies back and expoſes his tawney ſkin, his meagre make, and his ſmall and active

tive limbs; before him hangs a ſmall pouch, faſtened round his loins with a leathern thong. With not a ſingle other article of dreſs, without hat, without ſhoes, he leads his oxen thro' ſun, and wind, and rain, over ſtones and hot ſandy roads. Sometimes he puts on a pair of undreſſed leathern ſandals, which are faſtened round the ankles; and ſometimes an old tattered hat protects his head from the rain or ſun; but neither of theſe is univerſally worn; and in general the one which has paſſed us may ſerve as a ſpecimen of all the reſt. It is true, he has not the name of ſlave, but his condition is not on that account in the leaſt more deſirable; by the laws of the colony he is only bound to ſerve five-and twenty years, after which he becomes free: in other words, his maſter enjoys twenty-five years of his ſervices for the prime of his life, and may then caſt him off, to ſeek his bread elſewhere.

Theſe may be reckoned the four principal ſtocks of the ſlaves of the Cape: the Malay, the native of the Mozambique and Malabar coaſts, and the colonial-born ſlave. It muſt not be imagined, however, that theſe different races are anxious to preſerve themſelves unmixed. In this place, they are quickly mingled together, and many a ſlave can boaſt of an European father. Hence reſults the moſt complete variety of features and ſhades of colour, that is perhaps to be met with in any part of the globe. Yellow, jet black, white and copper coloured, are kneaded together into a maſs. Every face that paſſes us is of a different colour from the one that went before it, and the eye is continually amuſed by a ſtrange and unceaſing variety.

'The different females preſerve, likewiſe, in their domeſtic occupations ſomething of the character of their nation. The female Malay takes care of the houſe, gives an account of every article, arranges the linen and clothes in the preſſes, is intruſted with ſeveral of the keys, and, having finiſhed her work, ſhe coils up her long black hair on the crown of her head, where ſhe faſtens it with a ſilver bodkin, and then ſits down to knit at the feet of her miſtreſs.

The Malabar female, mild and gentle, is, like her huſband, employed in every kind of the lighter domeſtic occupations. No blows are required to induce her exertions; a threat terrifies her. She redoubles her activity, is anxious to ſhow herſelf attentive to the intereſts of the family, cleans and arranges the furniture, and, in the evening, having kiſſed her children and put them to ſleep, ſhe brings her knitting needles and ſeats herſelf by the ſide of her companions.

The female of Mozambique, generally ſtronger than her fellows, yet at the ſame time ſufficiently active and intelligent, is ſometimes employed in works of drudgery, and ſometimes in thoſe of a lighter kind. According to the will of her owners, ſometimes you may ſee her carrying on her head a large bundle of linen to waſh in the brook which runs from Table Hill; ſometimes nurſing the children of the family, and advanced to honour; but, in either occupation ſhe is always found, like the male, patient, performing what is ſet to her, and no more; pleaſed with praiſe, but not over anxious to obtain it, and going through her taſk more through the wiſh of ſeeing the end of it than the deſire of performing it well.

The female Hottentot contents herſelf with the loweſt claſs, and is indeed ſeldom employed by the families at the Cape, being chiefly, and indeed almoſt only, to be found in the farm-houſes and at ſome little diſtance from the Cape. The Hottentot character, both male and female, is ſaid to be the leaſt engaging of the whole. They neither make themſelves ſo uſeful as the Malay, nor do they poſſeſs the affec-

affectionate diſpoſition of the natives of Malabar or Mozambique: they labour only through abſolute neceſſity, and would quickly ſink into profound indolence if not perpetually incited to action.

Observations *on ſome* Phenomena *reſpecting the* Flight *and the* Sight *of* Birds.

By M Lacepede, Member of the Conſervative Senate and of the National Inſtitute of France.

THE wonderful facility with which birds raiſe themſelves in the air, and the aſtoniſhing extent of their ſight, have often ſtruck the philoſophe with amazement, employed the attention of the naturaliſt, and amuſed the imaginations of the vulgar. The ſciences of anatomy, of mechanics, and of optics, have diſcovered the peculiar conſtruction which furniſhes theſe animals with a rapid motion, and a piercing ſight; but ſtill the real extent of theſe two phenomena is not accurately known. Their cauſes have been demonſtrated, but their important reſults have not been calculated with ſufficient exactneſs. Let us endeavour to bring under one point of view ſeveral facts that depend on one another, and mutually explain each other, and, perhaps, they may conduct us to a juſt appreciation of theſe two ſtriking and remarkable attributes. Let us take for the particular ſubjects of our inveſtigation, that bird by excellence the ruler of the air, that intrepid traveller, whoſe progreſs is not interrupted by length of ſpace, by cold, by winds, or by thunder, that is, *the eagle*: let us alſo take another bird, ſo much favoured by nature, which is leſs armed, but not leſs active than the eagle, which is organiſed ſo as to ſwim on the ſurface of the waters, as well as to ſoar above the clouds, and has fixed its abode above the ſeas included between the tropics, and dividing with his rival the empire of the air, reigns without conſtraint, and under the name of the *frigat*, on the equinoctial ocean. Theſe birds poſſeſs to an eminent degree an extent of wings, and a ſtrength of muſcles, with a ſuitable lightneſs of body, and an internal warmth, which is capable of reſiſting the cold of the higher regions of the atmoſphere. The elevation of their flight has been long known, but we are not as yet furniſhed with an exact calculation of its diſtance. I ſhall now endeavour to offer ſome obſervations on it. An object, in clear day light, does not diſappear from the eye of the obſerver, until it is ſeparated from him by a diſtance equal to three thouſand five hundred times its greateſt diameter. Thoſe travellers that have frequented the mountains and rocks which are uſually the retreats of the eagle and the frigat, have often ſeen thoſe birds elevating themſelves ſo high in the air as to be no longer viſible to them. The eagle, and the frigat had, therefore, already paſſed through a diſtance equal to three thouſand five hundred times their greateſt dimenſions: and as large eagles, and the largeſt frigat, meaſure at leaſt two toiſes or four metres, when their wings are expanded, we may ſuppoſe, that they do not ceaſe to be viſible in the atmoſphere, until they have reached an elevation of ſeven thouſand toiſes, or fourteen thouſand metres, above the level of the ſea. It is therefore on a ſcale of fourteen thouſand metres, that we muſt endeavour to place the different elevations, which the different kinds of birds may reach; and the total amount of this ſcale muſt be the meaſure of the elevation to which we ſhould refer the flight of birds conſidered in general.

general. As, however, we may be inclined to believe that the obſervations made on the diſappearances of eagles or frigats in the atmoſphere, were taken from them when they deſcribed in their flight diagonals inclined relatively to the vertical line; let us only compute a little more than half of the extent which we have aſcribed to them. Let us aſſign no more than eight thouſand metres, or four thouſand toiſes to the grand ſcale, which ſhall be deſtined to meaſure the force of the aſcenſion of birds. Eagles and frigats have been ſeen to paſs with rapidity this ſcale, the dimenſion of which naturally excite the moſt lively admiration; but let us not content ourſelves with vague conſiderations but rather endeavour to fix ſome preciſe and determinate grounds on which we may proceed. It has been obſerved, that when a bird elevates itſelf nearly perpendicularly, it only traverſes in a given time, the half at moſt of the ſpace, which it would have paſſed, had it advanced horizontally, and had only to ſurmount a much inferior reſiſtance oppoſed to it by gravitation. On the other hand, I have obſerved, that large birds paſs in a horizontal direction a ſpace of twenty-five toiſes, of fifty metres, in a ſecond. It follows, that the eagle and the frigat can raiſe themſelves to the higheſt point of the ſcale of eight thouſand metres in ſix minutes, or thereabouts. When, from this elevation, they dart themſelves like an arrow upon the prey, which they wiſh to ſeize, they deſcend, and fall, in a manner, on their victim, with a velocity ſtill more ſurpriſing. In fact, we may ſay, when we ſee them dart from the heavens, in order to ſatisfy the hunger which preys on them, that they abandon themſelves to their gravity, and arrive at the ſurface of the land or ſea, with the accelerated velocity of weighty bodies. It has been even maintained, that inſtead of diminiſhing this rapidity by their efforts, they increaſe it by ſurmounting the reſiſtance of the air, by the impulſion of their wings. But how can this opinion be maintained? We know that a heavy body deſcends in forty ſeconds from an elevation of eight thouſand metres. If, therefore, we ſuppoſe an uniform ſwiftneſs in the fall of the eagle and the frigat, inſtead of an accelerated velocity, theſe birds would paſs a ſpace of two hundred metres, or one hundred toiſes in a ſecond. But can we imagine that they could reſiſt the effects of ſo precipitate a motion when we recollect that the ſwifteſt greyhound does not advance thirty metres in a ſecond, that the current of the air which paſſes forty metres in the ſame time, is very violent, and that ſound oftentimes is tranſmitted in an equal interval of time, only to the diſtance of three hundred and fifty metres? It is moreover, very difficult to aſcertain with preciſion the real velocity of a bird that quits in that manner the ſuperior regions. This ſubject has not as yet been examined with ſufficient attention; and my own exertions have been inadequate to attain that object with any degree of accuracy. But, as in this remarkable deſcent, the eagle and the frigat augment conſiderably the reſiſtance which the air oppoſes to them by extending their wings with force, and ſupporting themſelves in a manner with a large parachute, and that, beſides, they aſſiſt themſelves, in their efforts againſt gravitation, by the obliquity of their flight, and the inclination of the atmoſpheric plane on which they ſeem to reſt themſelves, we ought, as I think, to conſider their ſwiftneſs in deſcending from their elevation only as double of their horizontal velocity, and of courſe, quadruple of their ſwiftneſs in aſcending. In their deſcent, therefore, they paſs through one hundred metres, or fifty toiſes, in a ſecond; and the naturaliſt may ſay, with the poet, when theſe

fur-

ſurpriſing birds pounce upon their enemies, that their rapidity equals the impetuous wind. The knowledge of the elevation which is reached by the eagle and the frigat, will now furniſh us with a new, and determinate notion. From the higheſt point of the ſcale of eight thouſand metres, the frigat frequently diſtinguiſhes on the ſurface of the ocean a fiſh, the dimenſions of which in their greateſt extent, are ſcarcely equal to the fourth of a metre. It ſees the fiſh ſo clearly, that from the region in which it holds itſelf ſuſpended, it directs its fall with an exactneſs that enables it to ſeize inſtantly on its prey, and carry it off with it into the air.

It is plain therefore, that objects do not diſappear from its eyes, till they are at a diſtance of more than thirty-two thouſand times its diameter. And as man, as we already remarked, can only perceive objects which are ſufficiently near to him, ſo that their diameter muſt equal the three thouſandth five hundreth part of their diſtance; it is evident, that the ſight of the bird is at leaſt nine times more piercing than that of a man. This conſideration may ſerve to elucidate ſeveral phenomena in natural hiſtory, and aid the philoſopher in his inveſtigations. An object of the dimenſions of ten metres, a tree for example, may be diſtinctly viſible to an eagle, at the diſtance of three thouſand metres. And as it is eaſy to prove that when this bird balances himſelf in the part of the atmoſphere which is the boundary of his elevation, the terreſtrial and circular ſurface, which ſphericity of our planet does not withdraw from his view, and to the centre of which he correſponds, has not a leſs radius than three hundred thouſand metres, he muſt, therefore, diſtinguiſh not only the mountains, but alſo the woods and rivers, which are contained in the immenſe circumference of the circle, above which he ſoars, and to which we muſt aſſign, notwithſtanding the aſtoniſhment with which it may fill us, a periphery of eighteen thouſand metres, or nine hundred thouſand toiſes. What a noble ſpectacle would not this vaſt plain preſent to the eye of man, were he endowed with the piercing ſight of the eagle, and could elevate himſelf in the ſame manner into the regions of the air! Would not this magnificent ſpectacle be far ſuperior in extent and variety to the admirable proſpect which the imagination cheriſhes with enthuſiaſm, and which has furniſhed enjoyments ſo captivating, with ſuch lofty and affecting ſentiments to thoſe who truſted themſelves to a frail aerial boat attached to a balloon, or climbing to the ſummit of the Andes, or the top of Ætna, and following at a humble diſtance the monarch of the feathered tribe, on the firſt confines of his etherial domain, they behold the glittering rays of the ſun, at the dawn of day, illuminating from the diſtant horizon the ſeat, the ſhores, the continents, and the iſlands! Under theſe impreſſions, it is not difficult to conceive, how birds of paſſage, that experience in their elevation in the air ſuch changes of temperature as announce the different ſeaſons, may be enabled, by means of a ſight nine times more powerful than that of man, to ſelect, and to follow, as Buffon has obſerved, the ſhorteſt and the ſafeſt paſſage to the climates that offer them an aſylum! Birds that are poſſeſſed of the moſt powerful ſight, and the greateſt cabability of flying, are better enabled to obtain this end; and by applying the obſervations which we have already made, we ſhall find that two hours are neceſſary to the birds which are the beſt furniſhed by nature for this purpoſe, in order to proceed from the centre of the vaſt field which their ſight embraces, to the ſummit of the circumference of the ſame field. On the other hand, if we collect a multitude of facts, which are atteſted by intel-

i telligent travellers, and if we remember that they have met with birds diveſted of the faculty of ſwimming, and at the ſame time hovering in the midſt of violent ſtorms, at the diſtance of more than four hundred leagues from any land, we muſt be convinced, when we compare the facts which we have brought forward, that eagles and frigates can fly, at leaſt for twelve hours, without being compelled to ſeek on the ſurface of the earth for a repoſe of a greater or leſs duration. We are now in poſſeſſion of all the neceſſary data to ſolve one of the moſt intereſting problems preſented by the grand phenomena of the periodical migration of birds of paſſage, that change their abode with the ſeaſons, from the poles to the line, and from the line to the poles. We may be allowed to ſay, that the eagle, or the frigat, will require only twenty-ſix hours of flight, interrupted at moſt by two intervals of reſt of greater or leſs duration, in order to tranſport themſelves from the wintry confines of the polar circle, over which the frozen ſeaſon rules in the midſt of mountains of ice; from intenſe darkneſs, and the torpor of death, to the fortunate abodes, which the genial influence of the vicinity of the tropics clothes with the charms of an eternal ſpring. If, in order to arrive at exact and well-grounded reſult, and to employ, in the ſolution of uſeful phyſical problems, the important element of duration, we wiſh to diſcover what time would elapſe, while a frigat, or an eagle might be making the tour of our globe along the equinoctial line, and following in a manner the path of the ſun, we ſhall find that theſe extraordinary birds would complete their journey round the globe in two hundred and twenty hours, the ſeries of which ſhould be interrupted by no more than ſeventeen ſtops for the purpoſes of reſting. When man reflects on the extraordinary qualities allotted to birds, and which have been refuſed to him, let him not forget the ſublime attributes which nature has laviſhed on himſelf. By gifting him with reaſon, ſhe has put every thing in his power. That creative faculty has incloſed a light vapour in a well-conſtructed apparatus, and by theſe means has lifted man above the clouds. It has done more; it has melted ſand, cut glaſs into a variety of forms, compelled the rays of light to refract, and reflect at his pleaſure, and by means of this faculty, the eye of man has ſuddenly penetrated through vaſt diſtances, and deſcribed, diſtinguiſhed, and compared, millions of orbs, in the great immenſity of the univerſe.

Let man, therefore, never ceaſe to cultivate the faculty of intelligence which he has received from heaven. It is by enlarging his mind by reflection, enlivening it by ſentiment, fertiliſing it by perſevering ſtudy, diſpelling the illuſions of prejudice, the ſeductions of error, the phantom of vain glory, and acknowledging that there is no power but what is derived from genius, no force but what proceeds from knowledge, no happineſs but what ſprings from virtue; that he will conſecrate a durable monument to the tutelary divinities of virtue, ſcience, and genius, to pacific liberty, to ſympathetic concord, and to that ſupreme juſtice of feeble humanity, a conſolatory indulgence for the frailties of mankind.

Observations *on the* Finances *of* Russia.

By M Mentelle, Profeſſor of Geography, and Member of the National Inſtitute of France,

NO part of the adminiſtration of Ruſſia is leſs underſtood than the financial department. It is an endleſs labyrinth without a clew. A preciſe and

and exact knowledge of the finances of that empire has been always a problem to be only solved by approximations. The empreſs herſelf, and ſtill leſs thoſe who take an eſſential part in the collection and adminiſtration of the impoſts, have no exact and determinate ideas on this ſubject, by the union and rational combination of which light may be thrown on this matter, in order to regulate or furniſh a balance of receipt and expenditure which may afford data for a juſt calculation. Many motives concur in forming obſtacles to a ſettled and well-grounded demonſtration. The ſpoliations and frauds of the collectors, the double employments, the cuſtom of mortgaging a part of the revenue, and only carrying the ſurplus into the Imperial coffers; the ignorance of the perſons employed, the averſion to every ſpecies of order and arrangement, the practice of defrauding the ſovereign, the irregularity of the receipts, both with reſpect to time and quantity; the method of turning to uſe what is in hand, without thinking of the ſum total of what ought to be collected, the incorrectneſs of the reports, and the difficulty of verifying them, as well as of piercing into the myſteries of the ſecret management, which ſaves appearances by pouring into the Empreſs' coffers what ought to be depoſited in there annually, and leaving empty chaſms in other places, which can only be filled up by crowding one year upon another; in ſhort, many other cauſes concur in throwing obſcurity on this eſſential government, which all the attention of the Empreſs, ſeconded by her unlimited power has never been able to diſſipate. The different branches of the ordinary revenue of Ruſſia, are:—1. The import on peaſants belonging to the crown, or to private perſons. 2. The farming of the duties on ſpirits, which belong to the crown. 3. The cuſtom-houſe duties, the taxes on ſalt, and mines, on fines of alienation, &c. 4 The revenues of Livonia, Eſthionia, and Finland 5. The duties on ſtamps, and the coinage.

It is imagined that theſe different branches produce annually forty millions of rubles. The ruble is nearly equivalent to five livres, French money. This ample revenue would be fully adequate to all the expences of the Ruſſian empire, if thoſe who govern it did not indulge, without moderation, in gigantic projects, and boundleſs and extravagant profuſion. The diſorders occaſioned by this profligate expenditure, occaſion the revenues of the ſtate to be inſufficient, and give riſe annually to an enormous deficit. In order to remedy it, the government has had recourſe to ruinous expedients. It has raiſed loans in Holland, to the amount of more than forty millions of florins; it has ordered gold of an inferior quality to be coined, or in other words, it has iſſued bad coin, and multiplied bank notes without end, after having previouſly made away with the capital of the bank.

The conſequences of theſe depredations, and this indiſcretion, have been already felt in the moſt ſenſible and afflicting manner by the unhappy people of Ruſſia. The rate of exchange has fallen conſiderably; the ruble which, in the time of Peter the firſt, was valued at 52½ Dutch ſtivers, and which kept up to 48, till the beginning of the Empreſs Catherine's reign, was only worth, two years ſince, (I know not what it is at preſent) about twenty-five ſtivers Dutch money

The price of proviſions has been raiſed in every part of that extenſive empire. The peaſants have buried whatever little gold they poſſeſſed, from an apprehenſion that it would be taken from them by force. Every article of foreign merchandiſe has likewiſe experienced a riſe in the price, gold and ſilver have diſappeared;

ed; luxury, the avant-courier of ruin, has increaſed by the facility with which government lends to private perſons in falſe paper money, and on its mortgages on different lands; and the balance of trade, which was formerly ſo favourable to Ruſſia, is now more than five millions of rubles annually againſt her, a ſum equivalent to twenty-five millions of livres, French money.

For the Edinburgh Magazine.

On the MAGNANIMITY *of* BRUTUS.

"This was the laſt of the Romans."

IN a former paper *, I conſidered the patriotiſm of Brutus, and ſhewed, from a variety of illuſtration, that he poſſeſſed that noble virtue in an eminent degree. His magnanimity may next be mentioned as a quality which ſupported him in the moſt intereſting ſcenes of his life; which enabled him to encounter danger without fear; and to maintain an arduous and hazardous ſtruggle, without being ſwayed from his purpoſe by the exiſtence of preſent hardſhips, the hopes of intereſt, or the fears of diſtreſs.

Conſcious of the rectitude of his intentions, and ſenſible of the value and importance of thoſe objects which he had in view, he purſued them with a ſteady and determined courſe. The path of duty, in his eye, poſſeſſed charms irreſiſtibly engaging. Thoſe thorns by which it deters many ordinary travellers, could not fail of being obſerved and felt by him as well as others; but to a mind like his their aſpect was not frightful, nor did they wound ſo deep as to render perſeverance forbidding or intolerable. A peace procured by a tame ſubmiſſion to the authority of uſurpation, pleaſures acquired and preſerved by the ſacrifice of every virtue; the undiſturbed poſſeſſion of influence unjuſtly obtained and baſely exerciſed; theſe were the only evils which alarmed him, and inſpired his mind with a ſenſe of danger that ſhould be avoided, and of miſery that ought to be ſhunned. In every other inſtance, terror was a ſtranger to his boſom. He neither ſhrunk from what he conceived to be right conduct, becauſe it preſented to him difficulties almoſt inſuperable, nor would he deſiſt from what he had thus begun, becauſe he had experienced their reality, and beheld them increaſing as he advanced. While engaged in the plot that was carrying on againſt Cæſar, he maintained a tranquillity of mind and calmneſs of behaviour which appear incompatible with a conduct, every ſtep of which was fraught with the moſt formidable dangers; where the fears, the treachery, or the indiſcretion of an accomplice, might have led to a diſcovery: where the number and character of the conſpirators were not the moſt favourable to concealment, or well calculated to inſpire confidence; and where the detection, or even the ſlighteſt ſuſpicion of their meaſures, would have expoſed them to the fury of the tyrant, and to certain deſtruction. Between the formation and the execution of the conſpiracy, Brutus performed the duties of his civil office with the ſame prudence of mind, and ſteadineſs of manner, which he poſſeſſed on ordinary occaſions, when there was nothing to diſſipate his attention, to raiſe his anxiety, or perplex his deciſions.

It is true, in the ſcene of his domeſtic relations, when freed from the reſtraints

* See Ed. Mag. for July, p. 33.

reſtraints which public view and the diſcharge of his neceſſary functions impoſed on him, he ſhewed by his reſtleſſneſs that ſomething preyed upon his mind. And when, on obſerving this, his wife ſolicited him by her tears, and her voluntary wound, to diſcover to her the cauſe of his uneaſineſs, he ventured to communicate to a woman the knowledge of a conſpiracy, and the names of the conſpirators. Perhaps he did this with a view to ſoothe his own feelings, that he might be enabled to appear unconcerned before the people and the friends of Cæſar; or from the prudential conſideration that the ſuſpicions of a female are more to be dreaded than the information which has been frankly committed to her fidelity. His betraying his anxiety may eaſily be accounted for by attending to the ſentiments which agitated his breaſt, and reviewing the circumſtances in which he was placed. The fate of Cæſar, to whom, as an individual, he was highly indebted, was about to be accompliſhed, but it depended on the will of every one of thoſe who were acceſſory to the deſign. Their diſcovery might have made him king. Their ſecrecy was his ruin and his death. The fate of Rome herſelf was involved in their conduct, and, in the eye of Brutus, ſhe was now to have her chains either taken off, or rivetted for ever. All theſe circumſtances tended, by turns, to animate his endeavours, and to alarm his fears; to urge him on to action, and to create diſtruſt; to inſpire him with pity and with hatred, and to diſtract his feelings, while he was convinced of the importance and neceſſity of firmneſs, courage, and conſiſtency. But inſtead of his conduct, under this ſtate of mind, injuring the greatneſs of his character, it ſerves rather to place him in an amiable point of view, and to ſhew us the wiſdom of his underſtanding, and the goodneſs of his heart.

His reſolution remained unſhaken, and carried him on with a becoming dignity. Even on the very day on which the plan was to be accompliſhed, he heard cauſes in his capacity of Prætor, and gave deciſions with an unaltered countenance. And when one party threatened an appeal to the Dictator, he openly defied the interference of Cæſar between his authority as judge, and their duty as ſubjects of the law, between the demands and the execution of juſtice.

Following him from the aſſaſſination of Cæſar to the laſt act of his life, we perceive the ſame magnanimity ſuſtaining his ſpirit amid a ſcene of private misfortune and public calamity. The expectations which he had formed from the overthrow of the Dictator deceived him, and he found that the deſire of arbitrary power inflamed the breaſts of many who poſſeſſed the depravity without the talents, and the generoſity of the late uſurper. He no longer had Cæſar to dread and to contend with: but there remained an Antony and an Octavius, who aſpired at ſupreme power, and, therefore, would perſecute all thoſe who had ſhewn themſelves zealous in ſupporting the cauſe of liberty, and from whom they had reaſon to fear an interruption of their views. The ſhort reſpite of Roman freedom which preceded the firſt public declaration of theſe enemies of their country, was only the fallacious prelude to a conteſt in which patriotiſm and ſhameleſs ambition, virtue, and corruption, were again oppoſed to each other. Brutus was active, but he was unable to cope with thoſe who could deceive without remorſe, affect moderation and patriotiſm, when circumſtances required it, and betray thoſe whom they pretended to befriend. A fatal action blaſted his hopes, and put a final period to his cauſe.

But though born to be unfortunate, he was alſo deſtined to be great. He condeſcended to no compliance, that could

could have disgraced his character or rendered his sincerity suspicious. His enemies he considered as irreconcilable, if not with himself, at least with the best interests of his country; he therefore, disdained to submit to their terms, and refused to put himself into their power. What then remained for him to do? He had maintained the contest as long as he was able: the struggle was unsuccessful: every favourable circumstance in his situation, had totally disappeared: he was hunted by his conquerors, and had no friends to whom he could have recourse, or in whom he could place any confidence: life, in every point of view, was a burden not to be endured. What then remained for him to do, but to display the last effort of a Roman mind; to imitate the conduct of the venerable Cato, and of the brave Cassius; and, by a voluntary death, to become a sacrifice in the cause of Patriotism and Virtue.

A. T.

Observations *on the* Ancient Classics.

From 'Aikin's Annual Review, and History of Literature, for 1802.

NO study is more pleasing, and few are more instructive, than that of philosophical history. To trace in their causes the rise and progress, the decline and fall, of empires, is an occupation equally interesting to the imagination, and improving to the intellect. But the most pleasing employment of history is, perhaps in relating the origin and advances of the arts, sciences, and civilization. The remains of ancient literature, if regarded only as containing the history of those distant times from which they have descended to us, and affording specimens of the cultivation which they had attained, would preserve a considerable degree of importance; but it cannot be denied, that they have still more forcible claims upon our attention

The progress which the ancients had made in science was by no means inconsiderable. The elements of most modern improvements in physical and ethical studies were, perhaps, possessed by the philosophers of Greece and Rome. They left indeed much to be investigated; they often wasted the most powerful efforts in pursuit of deviouscourses, which terminated only in error; but still they opened those paths of science which have since been more successfully traced, and the disciple of modern schools is often surprised at meeting in the works of the ancients with hints of knowledge which he had considered as the exclusive possession of the philosophy of a more recent period.

The vast importance of ancient literature, at the period of its revival, if considered only as a source of scientific instruction, is indisputable. The world had, for centuries, been almost retrograde in knowledge: and if the tide had been already turned, it was still far below the mark of its former ascent. It was the lot, therefore, of the moderns, in every science, to be the scholars of the ancients, and their happiness, at so critical a period to meet with such instructors.

They were not backward to acknowledge their obligations and discern their interest. Never was an object sought with greater ardour than the restoration of learning. Italy led the way in this honourable pursuit, and soon communicated the emulation to the adjoining nations.

The state of things is now greatly changed. Three centuries of vigorous and unintermitted improvement have placed the moderns far above their masters. The relations of space and number have been pursued and applied to an astonishing extent. The general

reſtraints which public view and the diſcharge of his neceſſary functions impoſed on him, he ſhewed by his reſtleſſneſs that ſomething preyed upon his mind. And when, on obſerving this, his wife ſolicited him by her tears, and her voluntary wound, to diſcover to her the cauſe of his uneaſineſs, he ventured to communicate to a woman the knowledge of a conſpiracy, and the names of the conſpirators. Perhaps he did this with a view to ſoothe his own feelings, that he might be enabled to appear unconcerned before the people and the friends of Cæſar; or from the prudential conſideration that the ſuſpicions of a female are more to be dreaded than the information which has been frankly committed to her fidelity. His betraying his anxiety may eaſily be accounted for by attending to the ſentiments which agitated his breaſt, and reviewing the circumſtances in which he was placed. The fate of Cæſar, to whom, as an individual, he was highly indebted, was about to be accompliſhed, but it depended on the will of every one of thoſe who were acceſſory to the deſign. Their diſcovery might have made him king. Their ſecrecy was his ruin and his death. The fate of Rome herſelf was involved in their conduct, and, in the eye of Brutus, ſhe was now to have her chains either taken off, or rivetted for ever. All theſe circumſtances tended, by turns, to animate his endeavours, and to alarm his fears; to urge him on to action, and to create diſtruſt; to inſpire him with pity and with hatred, and to diſtract his feelings, while he was convinced of the importance and neceſſity of firmneſs, courage, and conſiſtency. But inſtead of his conduct, under this ſtate of mind, injuring the greatneſs of his character, it ſerves rather to place him in an amiable point of view, and to ſhew us the wiſdom of his underſtanding, and the goodneſs of his heart.

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They were not backward to acknowledge their obligations and discern their interest. Never was an object sought with greater ardour than the restoration of learning. Italy led the way in this honourable pursuit, and soon communicated the emulation to the adjoining nations.

The state of things is now greatly changed. Three centuries of vigorous and unintermitted improvement have placed the moderns far above their masters. The relations of space and number have been pursued and applied to an astonishing extent. The general

ral properties of matter have been ſucceſsfully inveſtigated in theory, and extenſively applied to practice. Subſtances are brought to the teſt of examination, which, in their uſual ſtate, are ſo ſubtle as to elude the notice of our ſenſes. The earth has been explored to an extent far exceeding the limits of ancient diſcovery. We are not ſtrangers even in the regions of ſpace. The ſtructure of our own globe has been minutely examined, ſo far as it is acceſſible to human induſtry. Its products have been ingeniouſly claſſified, and are thus more eaſily brought under the mental view. Many of their uſeful properties have been diſcovered. Man is far more intimately acquainted with his own nature, both corporeal and intellectual. Even in the intricate regions of metaphyſics, ſomething like certainty has been attained. We are taught the ſtrength and weakneſs of our own faculties, the limits of ſcepticiſm and deciſion, and the firſt principles which form the poſtulates of knowledge. The ſtructure and uſes of language have been rationally illuſtrated; the powers of the human mind have been accurately diſtinguiſhed; the principles of ſocial and individual happineſs have been developed with no inconſiderable ſucceſs, tho' we are not yet ſufficiently wiſe to make the beſt application of our diſcoveries.

We no longer reſort, therefore, to the ancients for inſtruction in ſcience, becauſe an ordinary proficient in modern education might communicate information to Plato and Ariſtotle. In defending the importance of claſſical literature, we muſt now proceed upon other principles.

The ancient languages are the keys of ancient hiſtory. Within the circuit of the Greek and Latin tongues is preſerved by far the principal part of the information which we poſſeſs reſpecting the moſt intereſting portions of the world, from the earlieſt memorials of hiſtory till the decline of ancient civilization.

In the languages of Greece and Rome, we poſſeſs authors of conſummate and almoſt unrivalled excellence, in ſome of the departments of literature, who ſtill remain our beſt models in their reſpective branches of compoſition. If the philoſophy of Plato and Ariſtotle is conſigned to neglect the poetry of Homer and Virgil, the eloquence of Demoſthenes and Cicero, the hiſtories of Herodotus and Thucydides, Livy and Tacitus, ſtill retain an acknowledged pre-eminence.

The ſtructure of the ancient languages, ſo different from that of our own, and in many reſpects ſo ſuperior, is, alone, a ſubject of curious and important inveſtigation to the philoſophical grammarian.

One ſcience, eſpecially, will acknowledge its obligations to ancient learning. Some of the moſt important doctrines connected with the ſubject of theology, are principally founded on hiſtoric facts, the evidence of which is tranſmitted by authors, who have written in the ancient languages.

Laſtly, criticiſm is capable of becoming a very intereſting and engaging employment, as is ſufficiently proved by the well-known attachment of the votaries of this ſtudy to the objects of their purſuit; and where it is not permitted to encroach on the diſcharge of more ſerious duties, the pleaſure which it affords may ſurely be regarded as more than an innocent gratification.

A great revolution has taken place in the importance of claſſical literature ſince the time of its revival; the principles of criticiſm have been both changed and greatly improved within the ſame period.

The firſt object of claſſical editors was, to communicate to the world, as ſpeedily as poſſible, thoſe writings which were then acceſſible to very

few,

few, and were frequently in danger of being loſt from the ſcarcity of copies. Editions were, therefore, often printed from incorrect, and ſometimes from ſingle manuſcripts: and no ſingle manuſcript, however valuable, is able to afford, in every inſtance the genuine text of a writer. 'Illas,' ſays an early editor of Ariſtophanes, referring to the two comedies which were wanting in the firſt editions of that author, 'illas tibi, ut invenimus, minus expolitas, quam nullas tradere, maluimus.' Theſe editions have now, in many inſtances, become rare, and their rarity has often conferred on them a great extrinſic value. Yet they frequently poſſeſs a real uſe, as well as an imaginary importance: they were often printed from manuſcripts which are not now known to exiſt, and are the earlieſt authorities for ſome of the readings which they afford.

The firſt claſſical editors were often men who had attained great facility in the uſe of the learned languages, but they did not, in general, poſſeſs either taſte, or, in ſome of the departments of learning, knowledge ſufficient to enable them to make the beſt uſe of the advantages which they enjoyed. Though their labours were highly important and meritorious, they therefore left much to be done by the ſagacity of their ſucceſſors.

Before the concluſion of the ſixteenth century, moſt of the claſſical authors were repeatedly publiſhed. More manuſcripts had been gradually conſulted, more correct ſpecimens of typography had been produced, and the dawnings of a more liberal and learned criticiſm began to appear, eſpecially in the works of Caſaubon.

The ſame progreſs was continued through the ſeventeenth century, in which, with many others, appeared the diſtinguiſhed names of Gronovius and Heinſius.

A more difficult labour was impoſed on ſucceeding editors. The ſources of obvious emendation were, in moſt inſtances, anticipated, and the remaining corruptions could, in general, be removed only by the exerciſe of great ſkill and great learning. Bentley may be regarded as the father of the preſent ſchool of criticiſm, and, in the preface to his Horace, he has thus deſcribed the office and difficulty of a modern editor, and defended the temperate exerciſe of that conjectural criticiſm which is often neceſſary, which he himſelf has frequently applied with the greateſt felicity, and which he has ſometimes, perhaps, carried to exceſs. "Ne id forte neſcias, longe longeque difficilius eſt hodie, quam ſuperioribus erat annis, emendationes conſcribere. Ita omnia illa quæ ex ſcriptorum codicum collatione clare et ultro ſe ingerebant, prærepta jam ſunt et anticipata, neque quidquam fere reſiduum eſt, niſi quod ex intima ſententiæ vi, et orationis indole, ſolius ingenii ope ſit eruendum."

With regard to the preſent ſtate of claſſical literature, if great proficients in that branch of learning are now more rare than formerly, their attainments are, at leaſt, of a higher order.

A modern critic will, indeed, uſe greater freedom in the eſtimate of his author's merits, than was permitted by the ſuperſtitious admiration with which the ancients were formerly regarded. In the ſtudy of their writings, he will not pledge himſelf to maintain every ſeeming defect to be a beauty; he will not be unbounded in his panegyric; but the admiration which, after every rational deduction he will ſtill, retain will be more ſatisfactory, as it is more diſcriminating; and the benefit which he himſelf will derive from the exerciſe of an independent judgement on the models which he copies, will be far greater than that which could reſult from a blind though intimate familiarity with them.

The diſtinctions of ſtyle are now much

much better underſtood by the enlightened ſcholar than in the infancy of the critical art. Men of great erudition and talents were formerly very deficient in this attainment, without which they muſt often be expoſed to the danger of error in their emendations. Markland, in the preface to his edition of the Sylva of Statius, well obſerves, in eſtimating the critical merits of the elder Gronovius; that to underſtand with accuracy the Latin language, and the Latin poets, are two very different attainments; to the former of theſe qualifications, no better claim can be advanced than that of Gronovius; the latter of them was, perhaps, ſcarcely poſſeſſed in an eminent degree by any ſcholar, before the time of Nic. Heinſius, who, from the united taſte and erudition which guided his criticiſm has merited the title of the reviver of the Latin poets.

The introduction of a ſpirit of philoſophy into hiſtorical inveſtigations, united to the advantage of continued reſearch, has greatly extended our knowledge of ancient manners, and afforded, in many inſtances, freſh illuſtration to ancient writings.

Great attention has of late been paid to niceties in the uſe of the learned languages which were formerly overlooked. Many rules of Greek grammar have been eſtabliſhed with ſuch certainly, and rendered ſo obvious by the labour of modern critics, that we might juſtly wonder how they could have remained ſo long unperceived, did not experience continually teach us how much more difficult it is to diſcover a ſimple truth than to underſtand from the inſtruction of others a remote and complex propoſition.

In one branch of claſſical erudition, the knowledge of the metres of the ancient poets, there is no competition between the former and the preſent ſchools of criticiſm. It is to be regretted, that even at preſent we have no treatiſe on this ſubject which can be regarded as complete; though we have undoubtedly ſcholars whoſe acquiſitions would enable them eaſily to ſupply the want. Without an accurate knowledge of the metrical art, it is impoſſible that the works of the ancient poets can be ſucceſsfully reſtored, for the tranſcribers were often ignorant of the eaſieſt kinds of metre, and were rarely acquainted with thoſe which are more unuſual and difficult. In the manuſcripts, therefore; and early editions, violations of the metrical laws perpetually occur. It has been remarked by Brunk, that the reſtrictions of the metre have been, in a conſiderable degree, the cauſe of the preſervation of ſome of the nicer diſtinctions of the Attic dialect, which are much more frequently confounded in the proſe writers, where no ſuch reſtrictions exiſt. The importance of an attention to metrical rules, for this and other reaſons, is therefore obvious.

A modern editor, while ſeverer duties are impoſed on him, poſſeſſes, however, ſome peculiar advantages ſuperior to thoſe of his predeceſſors. The beſt manuſcripts of the moſt important authors have now been, in general, collated, and accounts of their variations made public. Some of the ancient lexicographers were firſt publiſhed, and moſt of the others beſt edited, during the laſt century.

In the preſent advanced ſtate of learning, a new ſeries of editions of claſſic authors, accommodated to the improvement of the times, is earneſtly to be wiſhed. Many of theſe have been already executed, and the reſt will in all probability, be gradually completed. No one, however, without incurring the imputation of raſhneſs, can undertake the department of a claſſical editor, who does not poſſeſs leiſure, talents, and learning ſufficient for the examination and employment of the remaining means of critical

critical illuſtration which are applicable to his work. Succeſsfully to eſtabliſh and illuſtrate the text of an important author, demands endowments and opportunities of no common occurrence.

Italy, the country in which learning was firſt revived, has long ceaſed to take the lead in any department of ſcience. The literature of Spain has never been very important beyond the boundaries of its own territory. France, though highly diſtinguiſhed in every form as a literary nation, furniſhes only a few names to the catalogue of critics of the firſt order. Theſe have been chiefly found in England, Germany, and Holland, the countries in which claſſical literature is now principally cultivated. The laſt of theſe countries, though ſo confined in extent, was, at one period of the laſt century, ſo fertile in eminent ſcholars, eſpecially in Greek learning, that a very learned critic of our own country conſidered it as in this reſpect equal or ſuperior to the reſt of Europe. From Germany we are now accuſtomed moſt frequently to receive our beſt editions.

Our own country furniſhes a few honourable exceptions to this obſervation: long may it continue in every other reſpect to hold among the nations the diſtinguiſhed rank which it has hitherto poſſeſſed, and deſerve to remain, till the remoteſt period, the ſeat of virtue, liberty, and learning!

Obſervations on the Influence of GREAT CITIES *on the* PROSPERITY *of* COUNTRIES.

By M. Vandermonde, Profeſſor of Political Economy, &c. &c.

IT is to the buſtle and agitation of great cities, that we are indebted for the general fermentation of induſtry and exertion, and the firſt principle of abundance and plenty of every ſpecies of productions. Great cities are, at once, the effect and the cauſe of the proſperity of nations in modern times. It has been proved by facts, that this proſperity bears a proportion in the different countries of Europe, to the number of their large communities, to their population, and the activity that prevails in them. The growing proſperity of England, which has been on the increaſe for fifty years, has given birth to large eſtabliſhments in places where formerly only a few houſes were to be found. New quarters have been built at London, ſo extenſive, that they might by themſelves be compared to the capital cities of indigent nations. If the declamations which are at preſent ſo much in faſhion againſt large cities, and particularly capital cities, had any foundation in reaſon, England muſt have been at this period the worſt cultivated country in Europe. Holland likewiſe, where the towns are more populous and flouriſhing than cities in other countries, which have been celebrated in hiſtory, muſt, for the ſame reaſon, be overſpread with thiſtles; but it is not the caſe. There is not a ſquare foot of ground in Holland that lies uncultivated, and agriculture continues every day to make further progreſs in England. The common cant of declaiming againſt large cities, originated in ſeveral cauſes, which it might, perhaps, be invidious to ſtate; I ſhall content myſelf with mentioning a ſingle cauſe: One of the moſt popular works among the numerous claſs of ignorant perſons, whoſe itch for talking has made them feel the neceſſity of procuring information, is Filangieri's Treatiſe on Legiſlation. The author is lucid and methodical, and his Table of Chapters is tolerably complete; that

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is a convenience for idle talkers :— Filangieri declaims in ſeveral paſſages againſt large towns in general, and particularly againſt capital cities. It muſt be remarked, however, that he has the good ſenſe to ſay, in book II. chapter 26.—"Bring men together, and you will make them induſtrious and active; ſeparate them, and you will turn them into ſavages, incapable of forming any idea of their own improvement." It is evident, beſides, that all his arguments apply to the inequality of conditions, and the conſequences that reſult from it: and he ſhould have remarked, that without capital cities, their conſequences would be much more grievous. Corruption is, undoubtedly, much more diffuſed in England than in France; and Engliſhmen, in general, are more ſubject to the influence of mercenary conſiderations than Frenchmen are found to be; the reaſon is that our nobleſſe ſeldom quitted Paris and its environs, and the peers and great landed proprietors of England paſs the greateſt part of their time on their eſtates. Let us ſuppoſe an equality eſtabliſhed in immenſe cities, and then Filangieri's opinion will not be an abſurdity, as the former ſuppoſition implies no contradiction. The ſame author has declared for the celebrated maxim of the diſciples of Queſnai, *Laiſſez faire, et laiſſez paſſer*; that is, let induſtry be carried on without any ſhackles or regulations. And yet he has the good ſenſe to ſay, in book II. chapter 21.—"It is in the art of knowing the occaſions when government ought to order, and when it ought to permit, that the true ſcience of government conſiſts." Theſe contradictory aſſertions do honour to his frankneſs and ſincerity. With reſpect to large corporations, they ought to form themſelves, and ſubſiſt without the efforts or the reſtraints of government; and if people are deſirous of preſerving the unity and indiviſibility of a large ſtate, they ought to ſuffer an immenſe population to accumulate around the center of government. Thoſe that imagine large cities to be unfavourable to general liberty are deceived by the plauſibility of falſe analogies.

It has been judiciouſly aſſerted, that the effects of canals and navigation in general, may be compared with propriety to a crowded population on a ſmall ſpace of territory. The propoſition is evidently juſt, and ought to impreſs the rules of ſtates with an idea of the great utility of every ſpecies of navigation. It was proved to me, five years ſince, that a load of wood in the foreſt of Orleans was only worth fifteen ſols, and that money advanced for the purpoſe of making canals to convey the wood, would be reimburſed in two or three years. The ſoil of France preſents ſeveral inſtances of this nature; and liberty and paper circulation will, probably, in twenty-five years, triple the total produce of France.

Character of Merchants.

From the French of M. Laharpe.

THERE is not, in the whole circle of ſociety, a claſs of men more eminently uſeful than that of the merchants. Their active induſtry ſupplies ſubſiſtence and proviſions for a whole country, and their efforts animate the induſtry of the manufacturer and the artiſt. In general, we may obſerve that they become rich with the increaſing wealth and comfort of the community; their credit reſts upon a reputation of probity and fair dealing, and their profits are in proportion to the riſques which they may encounter. They cannot augment their fortunes without expoſing them, and

and augmenting at the ſame time the fortunes of the public; and their profeſſion and their talents are in eſtimation wherever any portion of good ſenſe is to be found. They have been uniformly encouraged in every country where there ever has exiſted any ſhadow of a reaſonable and legitimate government; and they are naturally the friends and ſupporters of liberty and law, becauſe without liberty and law, no commerce can be expected to flouriſh, or even to exiſt. Within the period of the laſt century, they had been gradually riſing into importance and general eſtimation; they had even ſecured the ſuffrages of the learned, and of the enlightened patrons of freedom and public happineſs, and philoſophy had numbered them among the moſt ſteady benefactors of the human race.

Character *of* Bankers.

From the French of M. de Seze.

BANKERS are the moſt diſtinguiſhed characters in the mercantile claſs, and are deſtined to pour the riches of one country into another, without hazard or inconvenience. Their names invite the confidence and connections of the different countries of Europe. The extent of their correſpondence, the univerſality of their credit, the aſcendancy of the general eſtimation which they acquire, have beſtowed on them a ſovereignty of opinion, of boundleſs influence and extent: they join in alliance foreign and even hoſtile powers, and they form the links of the chain of commerce that binds the two hemiſpheres. They are always ſerviceable, and often neceſſary to the government and adminiſtration of their own country; they aſſiſt it in every perilous and perplexing criſis: they enlighten it by their experience and information, and as they never indulge in extravagant views of political ſpeculation, or intrigues of ambition, they cannot be ſuſpected of entertaining deſigns prejudicial to the governments under which they live.

Receipt *for* Dyeing Cotton Yarn *a* durable Red.

Truſtees-Office for Manufactures, &c. Edinburgh, 24th Nov. 1803.

THE Commiſſioners and Truſtees for Manufactures, &c. in Scotland, having, in the year 1790, paid a Premium to Pierre Jaques Papillon, a native of France, for communicating to Dr Black, then Profeſſor of Chemiſtry, Edinburgh, the proceſs followed by him for dyeing Cotton Yarn a fixed Turkey Red, on condition that it ſhould remain a ſecret for a certain term of years, during which term, Mr Papillon ſhould have the ſole benefit of his ſecret; and that term being now expired, the Truſtees have ordered the communication as originally made to Dr Black, to be publiſhed, for the information of all concerned, as follows, viz.

Receipt for dyeing Cotton Yarn a durable Red.

Step I.

For 100 lib. Cotton you muſt have,
100 lib. of Alicante Barilla,
20 lib. Pearl Aſhes,
100 lib. Quick Lime.

The Barilla is mixed with ſoft water in a deep tub, which has a ſmall hole near the bottom of it, ſtopp'd at firſt with a peg.—This hole is covered in the inſide with a cloth ſupported by two bricks, that the aſhes may be prevented from running out at it, or ſtopping it up while the ley filters through it.

Under

Under this Tub is another to receive the Ley, and pure water is repeatedly paſſed through the firſt tub to form Lees of different ſtrength, which are kept ſeparate at firſt until their ſtrength is examined. The ſtrongeſt required for uſe muſt ſwim or float an egg, and is called the Ley of ſix degrees of the French Hydrometer, or Peſeliqueur. The weaker are afterwards brought to this ſtrength, by paſſing them through freſh Barilla. But a certain quantity of the weak, which is of 2 degrees of the above Hydrometer, is reſerved for diſſolving the Oil, and Gum, and the Salt, which are uſed in ſubſequent parts of the proceſs. This Ley of 2 degrees is called the weak Barilla liquor, the other is called the ſtrong.

Diſſolve the Pearl Aſhes in 10 pails, of 4 gallons each, of ſoft water, and the Lime in 14 pails.

Let all the liquors ſtand till they become quite clear, and then mix 10 pails of each.

Boil the Cotton in the mixture five hours, then waſh it in running water and dry it.

STEP II. *Bainbie, or Grey Steep.*

Take a ſufficient quantity (10 pails) of the ſtrong Barilla Water in a Tub, and diſſolve or dilute in it 2 pails full of ſheeps dung, then pour into it 2 quart bottles of oil of Vitriol, and 1 lib. of Gum Arabic, and 1 lib. of Salammoniac, both previouſly diſſolved in a ſufficient quantity of the weak Barilla water, and laſtly, 25 lib. of Olive Oil, which has been previouſly diſſolved or well mixed with 2 pails of the weak Barilla water.

The materials of this ſteep being well mixed, tramp or tread down the Cotton into it, until it is well ſoaked, let it ſteep 24 hours, and then wring it hard, and dry it.

Steep it again 24 hours, and again wring and dry it.

Steep it a third time 24 hours, after which wring and dry it, and laſtly waſh it well and dry it.

STEP III.

The White Steep.

This part of the Proceſs is preciſely the ſame with the laſt, in every particular, except that the ſheeps dung is omitted in the compoſition of the ſteep.

STEP IV.

Gall Steep.

Boil 25 lib. of Galls bruiſed in 10 pails of River Water, until 4 or 5 are boiled away; ſtrain the liquor into a tub, and pour cold water on the Galls in the ſtrainer, to waſh out of them all their tincture.

As ſoon as the liquor is become milk warm, dip your Cotton hank by hank, handling it carefully all the time, and let it ſteep 24 hours.

Then wring it carefully and equally, and dry it well without waſhing.

STEP V.

First Alum Steep.

Diſſolve 25 lib. of Roman Alum in 14 pails of warm water, without making it boil, ſkim the liquor well, and add 2 pails of ſtrong Barilla water, and then let it cool until it be lukewarm.

Dip your Cotton and handle it hank by hank, and let it ſteep 24 hours, and wring it equally and dry it well without waſhing.

STEP VI.

Second Alum Steep

Is performed in every particular like the laſt, but after the Cotton is dry you ſteep it 6 hours in the river, and waſh it and dry it.

STEP VII.

Dyeing Steep.

The Cotton is dyed by about 10 lib. at once, for which take 2½ gallons of ox blood, and mix it in the copper with 28 pails of milk warm water, and ſtir it well, then add 25 lib. of madder, and ſtir all well together. Then having before hand put the 10 lib. of Cotton on ſticks, dip it into the liquor, and move and

turn

turn it conſtantly one hour, during which you gradually increaſe the heat, until the liquor begin to boil at the end of the hour. Then ſink the Cotton, and boil it gently one hour longer, and, laſtly, waſh it and dry it.

Take out ſo much of the boiling liquor, that what remains may produce a milk-warm heat with the freſh water with which the copper is again filled up, and then proceed to make up a dyeing liquor as above, for the next 10 lib. of Cotton.

Step VIII.

The fixing Steep.

Mix equal parts of the grey ſteep liquor, and of the white ſteep liquor, taking 5 or 6 pails of each. Tread down the Cotton into this mixture, and let it ſteep ſix hours, then wring it moderately and equally, and dry it without waſhing.

Step IX.

Brightening Steep.

10 lib of white ſoap muſt be diſſolved moſt carefully and completely in 16 or 18 pails of warm water; if any little bits of the ſoap remain undiſſolved, they will make ſpots in the Cotton. Add four pails of ſtrong Barilla water, and ſtir it well. Sink your Cotton in this liquor, keeping it down with croſs ſticks, and cover it up and boil it gently two hours, then waſh it and dry it, and it is finiſhed.

Vessels.

The number of veſſels neceſſary for this buſineſs is greater in proportion to the extent of the manufactory; but, in the ſmalleſt work, it is neceſſary to have four Coppers of a round form.

1ſt, The largeſt, for boiling and for finiſhing, is 28 inches deep by 38 or 39 wide in the mouth, and 18 inches wider in the wideſt part.

2d, The ſecond, for dyeing, is 28 deep, by 32 or 34 in the mouth.

3d, The third, for the Alum Steep, is like the ſecond.

4th, The fourth, for boiling the Galls, is 20 deep, by 28 wide.

A number of tubs or larger wooden veſſels are neceſſary, which muſt all be of fir, and hooped with wood or with copper.

Iron muſt not be employed in their conſtruction, not even a nail; but where nails are neceſſary, they muſt be of copper.

By the Pail is always underſtood a wooden veſſel, which holds four Engliſh gallons, and is hooped with copper.

In ſome parts of the above proceſs, the ſtrength of the Barilla liquor or liquors is determined, by telling to what degree a Peſeliqueur or Hydrometer ſunk in them,

The Peſeliqueur was of French conſtruction. It is ſimilar to the Glaſs Hydrometer uſed by the ſpirit dealers in this country; and any artiſt who makes theſe inſtruments, will find no difficulty in conſtructing one with a ſcale ſimilar to that employed by M. Papillon, when he is informed of the following circumſtances:

1ſt, The inſtrument, when plunged in good ſoft water, ſuch as Edinburgh pipe water, at temperature 60 deg. ſinks to the 0, or beginning of the ſcale, which ſtands near the top of the ſtem.

2d, When it is immerſed in a ſaturated ſolution of common ſalt, at the ſame temperature of 60 deg. it ſinks to the 26 degree of the ſcale only, and this falls at ſome diſtance from the top of the ball.

This ſaturated ſolution is made by boiling in pure water, refined ſea or common ſalt, till no more is diſſolved, and by filtering the liquor when cold through blotting paper.

It ſhould alſo be obſerved, that whenever directions are given to dry Yarn, to prepare it for a ſucceeding opera-

operation, that this drying ſhould be performed with particular care, and more perfectly than our dryeſt weather is in general able to effect. It is done therefore in a room heated by a ſtove to a great degree.

By order of the Board of Truſtees,
William Arbuthnot, Sec.

For the Edinburgh Magazine.

MEMOIRS *of the* PROGRESS *of* MANUFACTURES, CHEMISTRY, *and the* FINE ARTS.

IT appears, from the accurate experiments of Bouillon Lagrange, upon Ambergris, that it is a compound ſubſtance, which burns, and is entirely volatilized; that when diſtilled alone, it yields a liquor ſlightly acid, and an oil, partly ſoluble in alcohol, and of an empyreumatic odour;—that Benzoic acid is extracted from it by ſublimation, or the proceſs of Scheele;—that it is not acted upon by water;—that a matter analogous to reſin, mixed with *adipo-cira*, is ſeparated from it by the help of the nitric acid;—that concentrated, ſulphuric, muriatic and oxygenated muriatic acid, clear it without diſſolving it;—that it forms a ſoponaceous compound with alkalies;—that fixed and volatile oils, ether, and alcohol, are its true ſolvents:—that alcohol affords the means of ſeparating its conſtituent parts in the following proportions; adipo-cira 2.106 grammes: reſin 1.167; benzoic acids 0.425; carbonaceous matter 0.212.

The only metals which have hitherto been employed in their metallic form, in painting and ornamenting porcelain, glaſs, and enamel, are gold and ſilver. Profeſſor KLAPROTH, of Berlin, however, has diſcovered a method of applying platina to painting in porcelain. He diſſolves crude platina in aqua regia, and precipitates it by a ſaturated ſolution of ſal-amoniac in water. The red cryſtalline precipitate thence produced is dried, and being reduced to a very fine powder, is ſlowly brought to a red heat in a glaſs retort. As the volatile neutral ſalt, combined with the platina in this precipitate becomes ſublimated, the metallic part remains behind, in the form of a grey, ſoft powder. This powder is then ſubjected to the ſame proceſs as gold; that is to ſay, it is mixed with a ſmall quantity of the ſame flux as that uſed for gold, and being ground with oil of ſpike, is applied with a bruſh to the porcelain: after this, it is burnt in, under the muffle of an enameller's furnace, and then poliſhed with a burniſhing tool. The colour of platina, burnt into porcelain, is a ſilver white, inclining a little to a ſteel grey. If the platina be mixed in different proportions with gold, different ſhades of a golden colour may be obtained; between the white colour of unmixed platina and the yellow colour of gold. Platina by itſelf is infuſible in a common furnace. It may be fuſed, however, by arſenic, by a burning mirror, or by means of oxygen gas. This metal has been found in no other country but Peru.

It is ſtated, in a late German journal, that there is now living near Poloſk, on the frontiers of Livonia, a Ruſſian, who was born in 1623. He ſerved under Guſtavus Adolphus king of Sweden, and was preſent at the battle of Pultowa in 1709, when he was 86 years of age. At the age of 93 he married, and had children. His family conſiſts of 186 individuals, who live together in a village comprehending ten houſes. The oldeſt of his grandchildren is 102, the age of the next is not leſs than 100. The old man ſtill enjoys a perfect ſtate of health, though now 180.

On

On the 8th October last, Count Zambaccari, of Bologna, accompanied by Dr Grafetti, of Rome, and M. Pascal Andreote of Ancona, ascended from Bologna in a large balloon, and seemed to have risen to a greater height than any other aeronaut. From the dangers which they encountered, they were unable to make any interesting philosophical observations. Count Zambaccari suffered so much from the cold, that it has been found necessary to amputate his frozen fingers.

It appears from a letter, dated Madrid, October 10. 1803, that orders have been issued from the Secretary of State's office for executing a general map of Spain. The plan was formed some time ago, but obstructed from several unforeseen causes. Its execution, however, is now intrusted to the Society of Geographers, established some years ago under the ministry of the Prince of peace, and placed under the inspection of Don Salvador de Ximenes, director of the observatory of Madrid, who has been peculiarly active in promoting the organization and progress of the Society. Captain Ybarra and Savasa, two of its members, have already received their instructions; one to superintend the geometrical, and the other the astronomical operations, by which the positions of each place will be accurately laid down. A certain number of pupils, distributed in different provinces, and always stationed in such a manner, as to be under the inspection of the chiefs, will assist them in their labour. Eminent mineralogists and botanists have also been appointed to collect information relating to the productions of the different provinces, their population, the nature of their soil, &c. By these means, the Spanish government will obtain a compleat statistical account of the kingdom.

We have already stated, that the vaccinous innoculation was supposed to be a preventative to the plague. Dr Carro, of Vienna, has addressed the following letter to Mr Jenner upon that important subject:

"Your discovery has produced some consequences which you surely were very far from foreseeing, when you made it known to the world. I believe that I once mentioned to you, that a French physician, Monf. Lafont, thought he had observed, that vaccinated people were not attacked by the plague. He described to me the facts which raised the suspicion; they were few, and not very conclusive; but he spoke of his new observations with modesty and prudence, and thought only that the subject deserved his further attention. Another physician at Constantinople, M. Auban, who never had any communication with M. Lafont, who is of Salonica, wrote to me about a year ago, that he also had some suspicion of the Cow-pox being a preservative against the plague—did not mention facts, but said that several people had observed the same, and many vaccinated themselves as a security against the plague. Guess what was my astonishment, when, a few days ago, I received, through the French ambassador at Vienna, a packet of Dr Auban, who begins his letter with these words: "What I had the honour of mentioning to you long ago, concerning the Cow-pox being a security against the plague, as a probability, I can now, after many experiments, speak of almost as a certainty." He describes the facts summarily in his letter, and adds two *procès verbaux*, signed by him and several witnesses, desiring Citizen Champagny and myself to give them every possible publicity. The proofs are:

1st, "Of 6000 vaccinated at Constantinople, not one has taken the plague.

2d, That infants previously vaccinated have sucked without injury the milk of nurses infected with the plague.

3d,

3d, "That an Italian phyſician, Dr Valli, who went to Conſtantinople to ſtudy the plague, was ſo perſuaded of the truth of the new diſcovery that, upon the ſole ſecurity of having been vaccinated, he ſhut himſelf up in a lazaretto, and had with people attacked with carbuncles and buboes, various modes of contact, without any effect.

4th, "That the ſame Dr Valli inſerted into his own hand, a mixture of variolous and peſtilential virus, and having felt no effect from that trial, he meant the following week to inſert peſtilential virus alone.

5th, "That Dr Auban, having been informed that in ſome villages near Conſtantinople the cows were ſubject to ſome eruptions on their udders: he, with ſeveral other gentlemen of the French Embaſſy, went to thoſe villages, and found the cow-pox then exiſting. The report of the inhabitants was, that they had never ſeen the plague or the ſmall-pox among them, though both theſe diſeaſes made dreadful ravages in the vicinity.

"Such, my dear Sir," continues Dr De Carro, "are the extraordinary facts which have been communicated to me. I have now and then correſponded with M. M. Lafont and Auban; their correſpondence announces much medical information. The ſecond, acquainting the world which ſuch an important diſcovery, runs certainly a great riſk if he deceives it by falſe and haſty obſervations."

Mr Arthur Woolf has diſcovered a method of equalizing the motion of a Steam-engine, without a fly-wheel. It poſſeſſes the power alſo of being ſtopped and ſet to work at any part of the ſtroke; the utility of which, in mines, collieries, and other works, will be experienced by thoſe converſant in ſuch undertakings.

Edinburgh, Dec. 28. 1803. } *D. B.*

For the Edinburgh Magazine.

Celestial Phenomena *for* January 1804.

Monday, January 2.

About 37 minutes and 19 ſeconds after 5 o'clock in the morning, the *Firſt* Satellite of Jupiter will immerge into his ſhadow. The other three ſatellites are then on the Eaſtern ſide of Jupiter, the 2d being neareſt, and the 4th fartheſt from the planet.

Sunday, January 8.

About one o'clock in the morning, the Georgium Sidus will be in quadrature with the Sun, and the difference of their longitudes will then be three ſigns.

On the ſame day about 57′..34″ after 5 o'clock in the morning, the *Second* ſatellite of Jupiter will immerge into his ſhadow. The Firſt and Third are then ſituated on the Eaſtern ſide of Jupiter. The Fourth is in its inferior conjunction with Jupiter, or directly behind his body.

Monday, January 9.

The Moon will be in conjunction with *Antares*, or *α Scorpionis*, a ſtar of the firſt magnitude.

Tuesday, January 10.

The *Moon* will eclipſe the ſtar marked 43 Ophiuchi, of the 4.5 magnitude, ſituated in longitude, 8ˢ..19°.. 0′..1″, and latitude 4°..55′..37″ ſouth. About 2¼ minutes after 7 o'clock in the morning, the ſtar will immerge behind the enlightened limb of the Moon, when it is placed about 12½ minutes to the North of her center. After continuing eclipſed for the ſpace of 36¼ minutes, the ſtar will emerge from behind the obſcure limb of the Moon at 39½ minutes after 7 o'clock in the morning, when it is ſituated

tuated about 13¾ minutes to the North of the Moon's center. At the middle of this occultation, the Moon's horizontal diameter is 30'. 21", and her horizontal parallax 55' .40".

Friday, January 13.

The planet Saturn is ſtationary in longitude 6ˢ..3°..35'..10", and latitude 2°..23' North. Saturn riſes about a quarter before eleven o'clock in the evening.

Saturday, January 14.

A little before 6 o'clock in the morning, all the Satellites of Jupiter are ſituated on the right hand of his diſc, in the ſame order as they lye in the ſyſtem.

Sunday, January 15.

The *Third* ſatellite of Jupiter emerges from behind his ſhadow at 11 minutes and 22 ſeconds after 3 o'clock in the morning.

Monday, January 16.

The planet Venus will be in conjunction with *γ Capricorni*, a ſtar of the 4th magnitude, in the tail of the Goat, in longitude 10ˢ..19°..2'..38", and in 2°..32' .6" South latitude. The latitude of Venus being 1°..36'..2", ſouth, the neareſt approach of their centers will be 56'..4", and the planet will paſs to the North of the ſtar.

Wednesday, January 18.

About 46 minutes and one ſecond after 3 o'clock in the morning, the *Firſt* ſatellite of Jupiter will immerge into his ſhadow.

On the ſame day the planet Jupiter will be in conjunction with λ *Virginis*, a ſtar of the 4th magnitude, ſituated in the Virgin's left foot, in longitude 7ˢ..4°..13'..8", and in latitude 30'..39" North; the latitude of Jupiter being then 1°..15'..54", the diſtance of their centers at the time of conjunction will be 45'..15", and the planet will paſs to the North of the ſtar.

On the ſame day the planet Venus will be in conjunction with δ *Capricorni*, a ſtar of the 3d magnitude ſituated in the Goat's tail, in longitude 10ˢ..20°..47'..43", and in latitude 2°..33'..10" South. The latitude of Venus being 1°..36' South, the neareſt approach of their centers will be 57'..40", and the planet will paſs to the North of the ſtar.

Saturday, January 21.

The *Sun* will enter the ſign *Aquarius*, at 47 minutes after 3 o'clock in the morning, and his longitude will then be 10 ſigns.

On the ſame day the Georgium Sidus, will be ſtationary in longitude 6ˢ..16°..44'..8", and latitude 40 minutes North. His declination is then 5'..58" ſouth, and he comes to the meridian about 36 minutes after 4 o'clock in the morning.

Sunday, January 22.

The planet Mercury will arrive at his greateſt elongation from the Sun, and may be ſeen in the evening after ſunſet. Mercury's declinationbeing 15°..1' South, and that of the Sun 19°..53' South, the Sun's amplitude will be a few degrees more ſoutherly from that of Mercury, and the point of the horizon, where the latter ſets, a few degrees farther Weſt than the point where the ſun deſcends below the horizon.

On the ſame day the *Third* ſatellite of Jupiter will immerge into his ſhadow at 59 minutes and 6 ſeconds after 4 o'clock in the morning. As Jupiter ſets before the emerſion happens, it will conſequently be inviſible.

On the ſame day, the planet Venus will be in conjunction with *ι Aquarii*, a ſtar of the fourth magnitude, in longitude 10ˢ..25°..54'..3". The latitude of Venus being 1°..35' ſouth, and that of *ι Aquarii* 2°..3'..51" ſouth; the neareſt approach of their centers will be 28'..5", and the planet will paſs to the north of the ſtar.

Monday, January 23.

A little before ſix o'clock in the morning, the ſecond and third ſatellites of Jupiter will be in conjunction on the eaſtern ſide of his diſc. The Fourth is then ſituated on the ſame

ſide

ſide, at a greater diſtance, and the firſt on the other ſide of Jupiter.

Wednesday, January 25.

The firſt ſatellite of Jupiter will immerge into his ſhadow at 37 minutes and 24 ſeconds after 5 o'clock in the morning.

On the ſame day, about 32 minutes after 10 o'clock in the evening, the planet JUPITER will be in quadrature with the ſun, or the difference of their longitudes will be exactly *three* ſigns.

Thursday, January 26.

VISIBLE ECLIPSE OF THE MOON.

The ſouthern limb of the moon will appear to come in contact with the earth's real ſhadow, or the eclipſe will begin at 44 minutes and 31 ſeconds after 7 o'clock in the evening, apparent time at Edinburgh. The ecliptic oppoſition, or true time of full moon, will be at 45 minutes and 31 ſeconds after 8 o'clock. The middle of the eclipſe, or the time of greateſt obſcuration, will take place at 54 minutes and 1 ſecond after 8 o'clock; and the moon will be quite free of the earth's ſhadow, or the eclipſe will end, at 3 minutes and 31 ſeconds after 10 o'clock. The duration of the eclipſe will be 2 hours and 19 minutes, and the digits eclipſed on the moon's ſouthern limb 4° 43′. At the middle of the eclipſe, the moon's horizontal diameter will be 31′..19″, and her horizontal parallax 57′..26″. About the middle of this eclipſe, the moon will be vertical to a point in the earth's ſurface, having $44^{o}..45'$ of eaſt longitude and $19^{o}..33'$ of north latitude, which anſwers nearly to Mecca in Arabia. The eclipſe will conſequently be viſible to the inhabitants of Europe, Aſia, Africa, and the eaſtern ſtates of North and South America. The moon will riſe eclipſed to the inhabitants of the Caribbee Iſlands, in the Weſt Indies, and ſet eclipſed to thoſe of the Ladrone Iſlands in the eaſtern ocean.

Saturday, January 28.

About ſix o'clock in the morning, all the ſatellites of Jupiter are ſituated on the right hand of his diſc, in the ſame order as they lye in the ſyſtem.

Sunday, January 29.

The planet MERCURY will be ſtationary in longitude 10°,.23′..46″.

Monday, January 30.

At 6 o'clock in the morning, the ſecond and third ſatellites of Jupiter will be in conjunction on the eaſtern ſide of his diſc. The firſt and fourth are on the other ſide, and the firſt neareſt the planet.

Tuesday, January 31.

The firſt and ſecond ſatellites of Jupiter will be in conjunction on the eaſtern ſide of the planet, about ſix o'clock in the morning. The third is ſituated on the ſame ſide, at a greater diſtance, and the fourth on the other ſide.

Edinburgh, Dec. 29. 1803. } *D. B.*

For the Edinburgh Magazine.

STEPHEN RIDLEY; *a* TALE.

STEPHEN RIDLEY was the ſon of a citizen of Liverpool, who having been ſucceſsful in trade, thought himſelf capable of affording his ſon a liberal education, and accordingly cauſed him to be initiated in the rudiments of polite literature, and at a proper age ſent him to college.

In this ſituation Stephen ſignalized himſelf in a remarkable degree, ſo as to attract the attention of ſeveral perſons of rank and fortune, who carefully cultivated his acquaintance, ſolely on account of his merit.

Mr Ridley, in giving his ſon a liberal education, failed, however, in one reſpect. He had fixed on no profeſſion for his ſon, and while he ſpared no pains in

in his education, ſtill remained undetermined on this point, and when ſpoken to on this ſubject, uſed to ſay, that it would be time to think of that when his ſon's education was completed. He ſaw, however, his error when it was too late.

It was at this time that the failure of the South Sea ſcheme occaſioned ſo much diſtreſs in England, and as Mr Ridley had embarked deeply in it, this failure almoſt brought him to the brink of ruin.

Thus circumſtanced, he called his ſon home from college, and although he ſaw he could not afford to complete his education, ſtill kept him at home, not chuſing that he ſhould engage in any profeſſion, but ſuch as was liberal, hoping that by ſome lucky change of fortune in his favour, he might be enabled to acquire as much wealth as he had loſt, by means of his ſpeculation in the funds; in which, however, he was diſappointed, which ſo affected him, that he was ſeized with a mortal diſeaſe, of which he died in a ſhort time, leaving Stephen not a ſingle farthing.

In this ſituation, Stephen applied to ſome of his former acquaintance, who much commiſerated this ſituation, and ſupplied him with money for his preſent neceſſities, promiſing him to exert themſelves in his behalf to the utmoſt of their power; and, at laſt, by the intereſt and recommendation of one of them, whoſe name was Stanley, was employed by Lord Harris, a nobleman of conſiderable fortune, as tutor to his ſon, a youth of about twelve years of age.

Stephen had been accuſtomed by his father to think of filling ſome high ſtation in life, but now accommodating his mind to his circumſtances, reſolved to make himſelf as comfortable as poſſible in his preſent ſituation. He accordingly ſedulouſly cultivated the eſteem of Lord Harris, who, being much pleaſed with his conduct, treated him with great reſpect, and allowed him a liberal ſalary. In this ſituation did Stephen continue for ſome years, when Lord Harris thought of ſending his ſon to travel, and appointed Stephen his guardian, while making the tour of Europe. The ſmiles of fortune are, however, of ſhort continuance, for the day before their deſtined departure for the continent, Stephen's pupil was ſeized with an apoplectic fit, of which he died, whoſe death affected Lord Harris ſo much, that he was ſeized with a deep melancholy, which haſtened his death.

Stephen imagined, that, on account of the friendſhip which Lord Harris had always manifeſted towards him, he would have remembered him in his will, but found that he was diſappointed, as Lord Harris had left all his fortune to a diſtant relation, without leaving legacies to any perſon whatever.

In this ſituation Stephen found himſelf at a loſs what meaſures to take. He had indeed ſome money, but it was not ſufficient to enable him to ſettle in life, he therefore reſolved to increaſe it if poſſible, and for that purpoſe went to a gaming-houſe, where he met with unexpected ſucceſs, more than doubling what he originally had. With this he went home and racked his brain how he might beſt employ it, but ſtill finding that what he had was inſufficient, reſolved to try the ſame expedient again, but fortune had now changed, and he loſt all except a few guineas, with which he went home, where he had almoſt killed himſelf with vexation.

He now thought ſeriouſly what he ſhould do, but could ſtill think of nothing, and he therefore reſolved to try the gaming table once more, which he accordingly did, and loſt every farthing. He then pawned his watch, for which he received a few pieces, and returned to the gaming table, where the ſame ill-luck ſtill attended him, for he loſt every farthing which he had in the world, and had not even the means left of procuring ſuſtenance.

In this diſtreſs, he again applied to ſome of his former acquaintance, but found a total change in their behaviour towards him, for he received the moſt mortifying ſigns of contempt, which made him reſolve rather to ſuffer the greateſt hardſhips than apply to any of them again. He then ruſhed in a frantic manner into the ſtreet, and walked or rather ran without knowing where he was going, till he found himſelf out of the city, and then fell down faint for want of ſuſtenance. In this ſtate he lay for ſome time, when a peaſant accidentally paſſing by, ſpoke to him, but receiving no anſwer, imagined he was dead, and therefore went home to procure aſſiſtance, which having procured, he returned to Stephen, and, with the aſſiſtance of two others, carried him to his

his houſe, where proper means being uſed for his recovery, he was reſtored to life.

This man, whoſe name was Howard, ſhewed Stephen all manner of kindneſs, and inquired how he came to be reduced to ſuch a ſituation, upon which Stephen gave him an account of his former life, and what had brought him to his preſent circumſtances, and ſignified a deſire to remain with him, and work at rural labour, till he could find ſome other means of livelihood. With this deſire Howard complied, and Stephen accordingly continued with him, labouring for ſome time at laborious work, to which he had not been accuſtomed, and which contributed in a great meaſure to ruin his conſtitution, and alter his external appearance. From this ſituation, however, he was at laſt delivered by the following circumſtance:

Having occaſion to be at town one day, on his return home, which was late in the evening, he heard loud cries of diſtreſs, which ſeemed to proceed from a female, which made him think that ſome perſon or perſons were attacked by robbers. Stephen was naturally of a benevolent diſpoſition, which, at any time, would have prompted him to ſuccour diſtreſs, but in his preſent circumſtances, being in a manner regardleſs of life, he reſolved, at all events, to afford what help he could to the perſons in diſtreſs. He accordingly quickened his pace till he came to the place from whence the ſound ſeemed to have proceeded, and found a coach, within which were a lady and a gentleman, who were attacked by two highwaymen. The gentleman had unluckily no arms, while the highwaymen ſeemed well provided with them, which circumſtance induced the gentleman to make no reſiſtance, but calmly to give them his money, and they were in the act of receiving it from him, at the very moment Stephen came up, who, with one ſtroke of a cudgel which he had in his hand, laid one of the highwaymen ſenſeleſs on the ground, upon which the other made the beſt of his way off, but without having received any money from the gentleman, who was exceedingly happy at his deliverance, not ſo much, he ſaid, on his own account as on that of the lady who was with him in the coach.

By this time, a party of horſemen had come up, to whom Stephen committed the charge of taking care of the robber, and then was going to take leave of the gentleman, who, however, would not ſuffer him to depart till he knew his name and occupation. Stephen accordingly told him that his name was Ridley, and that he laboured with a man of the name of Howard, whoſe houſe was a few miles off.

It happened that this gentleman was going to viſit a friend who lived in the ſame village in which Howard was, and who had accordingly heard ſomething of Stephen's ſtory. He then deſired Stephen into the coach, and he complied with reluctance, as he was afraid that this gentleman might perhaps know who he was. They then proceeded to the village of Omary, where Howard lived.

The next day, this gentleman called at Howard's, and aſked for Stephen, who was at this time abroad at work, but being informed of what had taken place, went home to ſee the gentleman, whom he diſcovered to be Stanley, to whom he had been formerly ſo much indebted. Stephen was happy that Stanley did not know who he was, but his behaviour at laſt diſcovered what he meant to conceal. While Stanley offered him money as a recompence for his ſervice, Stephen abſolutely refuſed it, ſaying that the happineſs of having been of ſervice was a ſufficient recompence. This circumſtance, added to the manner in which Stephen ſpoke thoſe words, attracted the attention of Stanley, who inſtantly recollected Stephen under his diſguiſe.

Stanley then promiſed to exert himſelf in behalf of Stephen, and this he ſoon did, as he knew a gentleman who wiſhed a perſon of abilities to attend his ſon, who was going to make the tour of Europe, in quality of tutor.

Stephen accepted this offer with gratitude, and, after taking an affectionate farewell of Howard, promiſed to requite him for his kindneſs, if ever it ſhould be in his power.

The gentleman to whom Stephen was recommended, was named Darnley, and he was ſo pleaſed with his appearance, that he returned Stanley thanks for having procured ſuch a perſon to take care of his ſon.

Stephen and young Darnley accordingly ſet out for the continent, and the firſt country which they viſited was France. A variety of adventures happened to them there, none of which, however,

however, were of ſuch conſequence as to merit a particular recital, except the one which I ſhall preſently relate.

This was a remarkable inſtance of the viciſſitude of fortune in the perſon of a mendicant, who came one morning to the inn where Stephen and young Darnley lodged, and awakened them and the reſt of the gueſts, of whom there was a great number, with the noiſe which he made in aſking alms.

The company then enquired of their hoſt what was the matter, who informing them of what I have already mentioned; they ordered the mendicant to be brought in, where one of the travellers of the name of Hunt, inſtantly recollected to have formerly known him in England, but could not, for the preſent, remember how. This he told the mendicant, whom he deſired, with the permiſſion of the company, to relate his ſtory, which he accordingly did.

"I am the eldeſt ſon of a gentleman of conſiderable property in London, who had a numerous family, of whom I was the eldeſt. My father took care that I ſhould be liberally educated, and beſides, liberally ſupplied me with money. I however abuſed his goodneſs by a diſſipated life, till, at laſt, I ſo provoked him, that he reſolved to diſown me, nor could all my proteſtations of repentance make him change his reſolution. He told me, that he had others to provide for beſides me, and with theſe words thruſt me out of his houſe.

"I therefore left my father's houſe, and diſguiſing myſelf, was introduced by one of my acquaintances as tutor to a young gentleman. In this ſituation I continued for ſome time till my pupil died, and my endeavours to procure a like ſituation proving ineffectual, I entered into the ſervice of a gentleman who was going to travel.

"I loſt my maſter in France, who, on account of my fidelity, often promiſed to do ſomething for me, but at his death, left me nothing but an old book, at which I was ſo enraged, that I lifted it with a reſolution of committing it to the flames, when a number of bank-notes fell out.

"This excited my curioſity, and I turned over every leaf, which I found contained Engliſh coins, both of gold and ſilver. This amounted to a conſiderable ſum, and with it I reſolved to return to England, which deſign I proceeded to execute, and procured a ſhip for that purpoſe. This veſſel was captured by an Algerine corſair, which carried us to Algiers, where we were ſold as ſlaves. From this ſlavery we were at laſt delivered in the following manner:—About ſeventy Chriſtian ſlaves had been lately captured, and with them we entered into an agreement to aſſiſt each other in making our eſcape. We accordingly overpowered our guards, and went to the ſea-ſide, where a veſſel had been previouſly prepared for our reception, and in it we embarked. We had the good fortune to get at a conſiderable diſtance before our eſcape was diſcovered: and likewiſe to arrive at a Spaniſh port before a large veſſel, which had been ſent out after us, could come up with our veſſel. An unlucky circumſtance, however, took place, which, though laughable, was productive of ſerious conſequences to us. When we had landed, we ſaw an aſſembly coming out from hearing maſs, who ſprinkled their faces with holy water from a baſon which ſtood at the door of the chapel. One of our number obſerving this, let fall into the baſon ſome ſoot which he had concealed in the hollow of his hand. This was not obſerved by the worſhippers, who continued to ſprinkle their faces, imagining that the water made them fair. The caſe, however, was the reverſe, for they were converted into negroes. At this ſight we could not refrain from laughing immoderately, which led to a diſcovery of what we had done. We were all conducted to priſon, from whence, however, I and a few more ſucceeded in making our eſcape, and made the beſt of our way to France. What became of my companions I know not. I engaged myſelf as a day-labourer, and in this manner lived till a fall which I received diſabled me from working. I was, therefore, obliged to aſk charity, and the firſt perſon to whom I applied was this inn-keeper, who has treated me in the manner you have witneſſed."

When the mendicant had finiſhed his ſtory, Mr Hunt aſked him if his name was not Clifford? To this the mendicant anſwered in the affirmative, and inſtantly exclaimed, "What an unexpected meeting! I now remember thee to be that perſon with whom I was ſo intimate in the days of my proſperity. Thou art he who befriended me when I was diſowned

diſowned by my father." Mr Hunt then ſaid, that what he aſſerted was indeed true, and made him a preſent of a conſiderable ſum, in which he was imitated by the reſt of the company.

The ſum which Clifford received by theſe means was ſuch as would enable him to return to England, whether he ſaid he intended to go, and he accordingly took leave of the company, after ſhewing the moſt unfeigned ſigns of gratitude.

This was the only adventure of conſequence which befel Stephen in France, and when preparing to leave it, and ſet out for Italy, he received a letter from a relation of Mr Darnley's, informing him that the latter was dead, and that it was neceſſary his ſon ſhould come home.

Stephen and young Darnley accordingly left France, and embarked in the firſt ſhip for England, where they ſoon arrived, and upon opening Mr Darnley's will, found that his ſon was left ſole heir to his eſtate, except a handſome annuity, which he had ſettled on Stephen for life.

Thus circumſtanced, Stephen now thought of marrying, and, by good fortune got a wife who brought him much money, and who was of a diſpoſition ſimilar to his own. With her he lived ſome time, when ſhe preſented him with a ſon.

It was cuſtomary for Stephen to go out at ſunriſe with a book in his hand, and ſit down in ſome retired place. Doing this one morning, he ſaw an old man and a woman ſitting on the graſs converſing together, while their converſation was frequently interrupted by ſighs which ſeemed to proceed from the bottom of their hearts. This cauſed him to look carefully at them, but what was his ſurpriſe to find in this old man his old benefactor Howard. He accordingly made himſelf known to him, and inquired what was the occaſion of his grief. Howard ſhedding tears, told Stephen that he had a tale of woe to relate, which Stephen accordingly ſhewed a ſtrong deſire to hear, and Howard thus proceeded:

"Your departure from us was followed by unhappy conſequences. Soon after, a party of dragoons were quartered in our village, who, by great promiſes of happineſs, prevailed on our two ſons to enliſt, which they accordingly did, which grieved us exceedingly, as they were the hope of our old age. Our daughter likewiſe was taken from us, for ſhe died in a ſhort time after the departure of our ſons. Theſe, however, were but the prelude to other miſfortunes. A band of robbers who had infeſted the country, and againſt whom all the efforts of the magiſtrates had been ineffectual, made an attack upon our village, which they plundered before a military force could be procured, and they likewiſe ſet fire to our cottage, and drove away our cattle: It is four years ſince this happened, ſince which time we have been reduced to the neceſſity of begging in order to procure ſuſtenance, becauſe the vexation which thoſe robbers occaſioned us, brought upon both of us a diſeaſe which rendered us incapable of working, during which time we were provided for by the charity of our neighbours, who had ſuffered leſs than we did, but who could not afford to provide for us always, which is the reaſon of our being reduced to our preſent circumſtances." He had hardly ceaſed ſpeaking, when he ſaw an officer come up, whom he knew to be one of his ſons, whoſe name was Henry. Henry likewiſe knew his father, and after mutual congratulations on their unexpected meeting, told him, that, by good behaviour, and likewiſe from an important piece of ſervice which he had rendered an officer, in ſaving his life, he had been promoted to the rank which he now enjoyed, but that he would now retire from the army, and ſpend the reſt of his days in peace. He concluded with ſaying, that his brother had unfortunately died, which was the only diſagreeable intelligence which he had to communicate.

When Henry had finiſhed his narrative, he took out two purſes of gold, one of which he preſented to his father and the other to his mother. They then came to the reſolution of ſtocking a farm, which they ſoon after did, ſo that Stephen had no occaſion to exert his beneficence towards them.

Soon after theſe diſcoveries, which Stephen made, he likewiſe made another, for as he was one day walking, he was addreſſed by a gentleman whom he remembered formerly to have ſeen, and who knew him at firſt ſight. This proved to be Clifford. He fell at Stephen's feet, and acknowledged his former kindneſs towards him, ſaying that he

was

was now in a condition to repay it. He invited Stephen to his houſe, who accordingly went thither, where he was courteouſly received by Clifford's wife, for he was now new married. Stephen expreſſed great ſatisfaction in ſeeing him in his preſent flouriſhing condition, and wiſhed him to relate how this happy change had taken place in his circumſtances, which he accordingly did in the following manner:

"Being enabled to come to England by means of your liberality towards me in France, on my arrival here I endeavoured to find out my father and his children, but failed in my endeavours to find out the place of their reſidence. Being at a loſs what to do, I ſtepped into a public houſe in order to take ſome refreſhment, where I ſaw the newſpapers for the day, which I took in my hand, and on reading the advertiſements ſaw one which reſpected myſelf, namely, heirs wanted for the late Mr Clifford, who died inteſtate, and without children, who had all died lately. The advertiſement likewiſe mentioned that Mr Clifford had a ſon, who, a conſiderable time ago, had left his father's houſe, and that if he was alive, he would hear of ſomething to his advantage, by applying to Mr J. Dobſon, in Bond ſtreet. This I accordingly did, and found myſelf in poſſeſſion of all my father's effects, ſo that I am now independent of the world, and fortune ſeems to be ſhowering down her favours upon me, in not only giving me wealth, but likewiſe a wife with whom I am completely happy. I am now the only laſt heir of my father, for I find that all his other children died ſhortly after my departing from him, which made him ſay to a friend, who gave me this intelligence, that he believed Heaven puniſhed him in this manner for his cruel treatment of me."

Since his arrival in England, Stephen had made enquiries after his old benefactor Stanley, but could not hear any account of him. This vexed him much, as he had not an opportunity of ſhewing him any ſigns of gratitude for his kindneſs. One day, however, when walking in the country, he ſaw a perſon employed in breaking ſtones on the highway, whom he inſtantly knew to be Stanley, and at ſeeing him in this condition could not help ſhedding a flood of tears.

He then made himſelf known to Stanley, who informed him, that having married a woman of a proud overbearing ſpirit, he was, by this means, led into great expences, as theſe far exceeded his income, and that his debts at laſt increaſed to that degree, that he was obliged to ſell all his property to pay them, and that his misfortunes were brought to a height by a fire which conſumed his houſe and what property he had left, and likewiſe that his wife had periſhed in the flames, which happened during the night.

Stephen was much affected with this narrative, and giving Stanley an account of his good fortune, offered to provide for him in what manner he choſe. The latter ſaid he wiſhed to retire from the world, and Stephen, in compliance with his deſire, gave him what would be ſufficient to ſtock a farm. This Stanley accordingly did. Stephen likewiſe reſolved to do the ſame himſelf, and accordingly put his deſign in execution. In this ſituation did Stephen live happy for many years, and had the pleaſure of ſeeing a numerous progeny, whom he carefully brought up in the paths of virtue, and ſhewed to them thoſe ſnares to which young men are expoſed on entering into the world. Stephen likewiſe made all the country around happy, as his houſe was an aſylum for the diſtreſſed, whom he relieved to the utmoſt of his power.

G. M'Q. F.

Poetry.

For the Edinburgh Magazine.

ON THE DEATH OF
ALEXANDER THOMSON, Esq.
Author of "The Paradise of Taſte," &c.

THE moon emerging from the ſparkling waves,
Flings her wan luſtre o'er yon dewy graves;
Where ſhivering phantoms, as the pale beam falls,
Shrink to the gloom that ſhades yon hoary walls*.
There the green turf, by widowed Beauty bleſs'd,
Waves its chill'd verdure o'er her Poet's breaſt—
There

* The Grey Friars' Church.

There viewleſs forms on whiſpering wings ſhall come,
When ſtarry midnight lights her vaulted dome,
And pour the mournful muſic of the ſky,
Where pale in death the unconſcious relics lie.
Ah! in that hour when Friendſhip's watchful eye †,
Saw o'er his cheek the tranſient hectics fly,
Still Love believed——the fitful ſtruggle paſt—
The palſied boſom might revive at laſt;
That life's pure ſtream might warm each frozen vein,
And chaſe the heavy ſtupor of the brain;
The pale damp brow, the cold convulſed frame;
The eye, where trembled life's expiring flame
Bade the fond wiſh that fluttered round her heart,
In the laſt ſigh of dying Hope depart.
Unwearied Friendſhip watched the labouring breath,
That ſhook the lip of agonized death,
Caught the laſt groan that heaved his aching breaſt,
Cloſed the dim'd eye in everlaſting reſt,
And ſooth'd the widow'd mourner's piercing cry,
While throbbed her heart in tearleſs agony.
To her ſad breaſt her babes unconſcious clung,
While tranſient grief each guileleſs boſom wrung;
Tho' deep the ſob, and keen the bitter ſigh,
Light paſs the woes of playful infancy;
But can revolving Time, can Fancy's beam
Reſtore the bliſs of youth's romantic dream,
Or bid the ſoul, by ſecret anguiſh worn,
Own the warm tranſports of her early morn?
Even the gay flowers, by youthful genius wove,
A votive chaplet for the ſhrine of Love,
Glows for a while in heaven's celeſtial bloom,
Then fades and ſickens in ſepulchral gloom!
Oh! did thy ſoul in *Deanſton's* ‡ claſſic bower,
Preſage the anguiſh of this lonely hour?
Say, lovely mourner! when the varying gale,
Blew from the mountain cliffs that ſhade the vale;
Or when the pine tree bow'd its ſtately form,
Flung its ſtrong branch, and ſtruggled with the ſtorm,
Oh! didſt thou dream, that ſoon the ſtorms would rave,
And thy ſad heart beat o'er the gloomy grave!
When Genius woke for Thee the living lyre,
And hovering Fancy gave her holieſt fire;
While glowing ſcenes ruſhed on thy Poet's eye,
Bright in the changing colours of the ſky,
Thou ſaweſt the fairy groves of Hope ariſe,
Peopled with forms from opening paradiſe,
And while ſhe ſung of bliſsful years to come,
Spread her light wings, and veiled the yawning tomb!

Edinburgh, Dec. 24. 1803. *Adeline.*

For the Edinburgh Magazine.

SONNET.

OH! could the beam that lights the opening Eaſt,
And flings a dazzling rainbow on the wave!
With genial warmth revive the lifeleſs breaſt,
And chaſe the lingering ſhadows of the grave!

Or ope the marble portals of the tomb,
To weeping love reſtore the faded form!
On the wan cheek awake the roſeate bloom,
Thrill thro' the heart, and all its pulſes warm!

Then might I watch the ſetting ſtars burn pale,
As the wide concave ſhone in orient light,
And bleſs the muſic of the matin gale,
Waking the ſlumberers from ſepulchral night;
And the faint gleam of doubtful rapture trace,
As roſy life bluſhed on each well-known face. *Adeline.*

For the Edinburgh Magazine.

SONG.

WHAN, Nancy! thy ſweet witchin e'e,
An' dimplin cheek, diſplayed thy charms;
Cou'd goud or gear gie joy to me,
Wha lang'd to fauld thee in my arms?
Hope bade me breathe the artleſs ſtrain,
Which Love inſpir'd thy breaſt to thaw;

† On the 7th of November, in the evening, while Mr Thomſon was converſing with his friend Dr Anderſon in the midſt of his family, he was ſeized with a paralytic affection, which in a moment deprived him of ſenſe and motion, and in a few hours of life. A diſconſolate widow, and ſix infant daughters ſurvive, to lament his loſs.

‡ See "Lines written at Deanſton in Monteith, Sept. 1797," in the Edinburgh Magazine for November 1797.

An' whiſper'd ye might be my ain,
Sweet Laſs, that ſtole my heart awa' !

Aft whan mild Spring wav'd in the gales
Her flowerie treſſes gemm'd wi' dew,
I o' their beauties robb'd the vales,
An' form'd a wreath to bind thy brow.
Aft whan the ruddie mornin ſprang,
An' ſhades o' night began to fa',
I tun'd my ruſic reed, an' ſang
The Laſs that ſtole my heart awa'.

I wad hae toil'd the Simmer-day,
An' watch'd the wearie Winter-night ;
Owre moors an' moſſes taen my way,
An' brav'd the drift upo' the hight :
I wad hae fed my flock wi' joy,
An' as a preſent gien them a'
To thee, wha did my thoughts employ,
The Laſs that ſtole my heart awa' !

While everie bloomin Maid, but you,
Admir'd the Swain, and roos'd his lays,
You, ſcornfu', heard his artleſs vow,
Nor crown'd his rural ſang wi' praiſe.—
By tho' my Hopes, by thy diſdain,
As flowers in ſtorms o' winter, fa',
May Heav'n mak every joy thy ain,
Sweet Laſs, that ſtole my heart awa'.

Inverleithen. *J. N.*

For the Edinburgh Magazine.

AN ADDRESS

TO CHEARFULNESS.

By WILLIAM WIGHT, *the Ednam Boy* *.

COME, Cheerfulneſs, ſoft ſmiling queen !
Come, ſweet enchantreſs of the ſoul !
Come with thy always pleaſing mein,
And in me reign without controul.

Beſt good that heaven has lent mankind,
With ſmiles thy face is always dreſt ;
Come, reign for ever in my mind !
Come, take poſſeſſion of my breaſt !

Thy preſence, then, will care beguile ;
I'll never think on my ſad ſtate ;
On all the cares of life I'll ſmile,
And be contented with my fate.

Then they who are in pleaſures lull'd,
Shall never be envy'd by me ;
I'll ne'er envy the great their gold,
When bleſt, O Chearfulneſs ! with thee.

My hours will then with gladneſs move ;
My moments will be free from care,
Free as the ſongſters of the grove,
The wing'd inhabitants of air.

Then, Cheerfulneſs ! enchanting queen !
O hear the prayer addreſs'd to thee,
Loveliеſt of nymphs, come with me reign !
Celeſtial fair, come dwell with me.

For the Edinburgh Magazine.

VERSES

ADDRESSED TO BONAPARTE,

ON THE THREATENED INVASION OF BRITAIN.

By the ſame.

TYRANT ! thou arm'ſt thy ſlaves in vain !
In vain, proud man ! thou waſt'ſt them o'er
To Britain's Iſle, thou ne'er ſhall gain
A footing on her happy ſhore.

Her happy ſhore, her happy ſtate,
Where Freedom's glorious tree does riſe ;
Her ſhore fair freedom's laſt retreat,
And brighteſt reign below the ſkies.

Though Auſtria trembles at thy name,
Italia's ſons confeſs thy ſway,
Unmindful of their ancient fame,
Thee and thy paraſites obey.

Tho' dull Batavia owns thy power,
And thy ſtern mandates on her plains ;
Tho' Switzerland, in evil hour,
Be forc'd to wear and drag thy chains ;

Yet ſtill Britannia ſhall be free ;
Her ſons triumphant o'er the waves
Still proudly ride, a dread to thee,
O tyrant ! and thy wretched ſlaves.

She calls her ſons, the flame they feel,
The patriot flame avow'd and bold,
They ruſh in bands, they graſp the ſteel,
And emulate their ſires of old.

Tyrant ! thou arm'ſt thy ſlaves in vain,
In vain, proud man, thou waſt'ſt them o'er
To Britain's Iſle, thou ne'er ſhall gain
A footing on her happy ſhore.

October 26. 1803.

For the Edinburgh Magazine.

THE WAGER.

TOM TROTTER, laſt Chriſtmas, moſt bitterly ſwore,
That he would be married by May, or before :
I told him, no woman of ſenſe would e'er have him,
For he cuts an extraordinary fine figure,—(ſave him)
However a wager was laid out in fine,
Of two turkey cocks and a bottle of wine.
A fortnight ago, I chanc'd to ſee Tom,
I aſk'd him if married, he ſigh'd with a hum :
What, Tom, is it ſo ? I find then I've loſt ;
Aye ! faintly ſays he, and I've won to my coſt ;
A terrible ſhrew of a wife I've to handle,
It was but laſt night, in my face went the candle.

She's

* See p. 379.

She's a ſcolding for ever, no tongue can expreſs,
She makes the room echo, like football, no peace;
Now and then, nay 'tis often, my head ſhe will comb
In a terrible manner: Thus ſuffers poor Tom.
She'll be out of the way, come and ſee me to-morrow;
I wiſh I had loſt: I have won to my ſorrow.

Cato.

LINES

ON A RED BREAST FLYING INTO THE PARLOUR AT W—, AT THE APPROACH OF WINTER, IN 1773.

By MRS RIDDEL.

WELCOME, ſweet bird, that from the leafleſs grove
Now ſeek'ſt a refuge in my lonely ſhed;
Stay, timid gueſt, my kind protection prove,
Theſe ruſtic floors with ſafety may'ſt thou tread.

Here placid Nature holds her tranquil reign,
Sacred to thought, to ſolitude, and me;
And tho' proud luxury my roof diſdain,
Its humble ſtores ſhall ſtill be ſhar'd with thee.

No fowler here, with ſtern unpitying hand,
Directs the tube, or ſpreads the guileful ſnare;
But here the Nine, a tender friendly band,
With Love and Pity in their train, repair:

Here oft, by Thomſon's gentle ſpirit led,
Penſive they ſtray theſe oak-clad hills around,
Or preſs the dewy vale with printleſs tread,
And range the meads with Autumn's tints embrown'd.

Fear not th' aſylum that we give, to ſhare,
Nor deem theſe ſylvan pow'rs to thee unknown,
Thy ſocial form to every Muſe is dear,
And ſoft-eyed Pity claims thee for her own:

Moved by her dictates, once, thou wing'dſt thy way,
As ancient minſtrels ſang in ſimple verſe,
And ſought the drooping infants where they lay,
And ſtrew'd with mournful Cypreſs buds their hearſe.

And when they ſlept beneath the Hawthorn's ſhade,
And the pale Primroſe o'er their green ſods hung,
Daily thou pour'd'ſt thy wild notes thro' the glade,
And to their ſpotleſs ſouls a requiem ſung.

Thrice gentle deed! be its deſert fulfill'd;
May freſheſt rills unlock their cryſtal ſpring,
Its crimſon berries may the Hawthorn yield,
And vernal hours, for thee their tranſports bring!

And when blythe May new decks the vocal groves,
Be thine a faithful mate's ſoft toils to ſhare,
No truant boy diſturb thy hallow'd loves,
Or from thy neſt the callow offspring bear.

Till then a free and welcome gueſt remain,
My kind aſſociate thro' the Winter drear;
Here, ſhelter'd warm, defy his ſullen reign,
And with thy ſongs my ruſtic cottage cheer.

THE EXCELLENCE OF

PORTRAIT-PAINTING.

By G. DYER.

WHEN the fond mother, with a ſilent joy,
Surveys her lovely girl, or roſy boy;
When the kind huſband, with ſoft-gazing eyes
The face that firſt awak'd the lover's ſighs;
When gentle friends, who feel the mutual flame,
Dwell in warm tranſport on each others name;
Or nations hail the hero brave and juſt,
And bleſs the ſtateſman, faithful to his truſt;
Say, what the wiſh? ah, wiſh how vain!
That what once charm'd their eye might charm again;
The ſmile, the bloom, the roſe's bluſhing dye,
The awe-inſpiring front, and dauntleſs eye,
The nameleſs charm, that wak'd the young deſire,
Stirr'd the bold thought, or roux'd the ſoul of fire,
That all might ever live, nor time derange
Nature's fair workings with eternal change.
Yes! fondneſs hop'd in vain to trace
The youthful luſtre in a wrinkled face;
And what the patriot's, hero's, ſtateſman's lot?
Their deeds recorded, but the face forgot.
For ſee! how Spring and Summer lead the year,
And Autumn follows cloſe, and Winter drear!
How round the dial ſhadows ſteal away,
For ever changing with the changing day!
How on rude ocean, into tempeſt toſt,
Wave follows wave, and is for ever loſt!
So paſs the years of man; thus ſwiftly fly
The cheek light-ſmiling, and the ſparkling eye,

The

The bluſh of health, and love's etherial light,
With all the magic beamings of delight,
And thirſty grief, and ſlow conſuming age;
All ſomething of the ſap of life conſume,
Weaken the ſtrength, and wither all the bloom:
Hence ſombre tints obſcure what ſmil'd before.
Till love, and health, and beauty, bloom no more!
Till, as the rolling Ganges ſpreading wide,
Buries the feeble Indian in his tide;
Thus Death, in pity to the driv'ller's pains,
Sweeps to th' oblivious grave his poor remains.
Hail! Grecia, ſkill'd in art, that art divine,
Which bade the human face again to ſhine;
Made paſſion ſpeak, and every feature live,
And gave to beauty all that art could give;
Say, what thy triumphs, when in living dye,
Fair Helen roll'd again the melting eye!
When Alexander's form again was ſeen,
His haughty dignity and royal mein!
And all thy ſages, bards, and heroes brave
Burſt into life, as ranſom'd from the grave!

For the Edinburgh Magazine.

TO MISS A. M.

With "The Guide to Domeſtic Happineſs."

DEAR maid, accept the tribute of a friend,
Who fain would point the paths of bliſs to view;
One who is prompt his feeble help to lend,
But fondly hopes a better *Guide* in you.
With you what mortal would repine at fate!
What face would wear the diſmal mark of care!
What fooliſh man would ſpurn his envied ſtate!
What heart could feel the twitches of deſpair?
Ah! no; for him whoſe fate is fix'd to thine,
A far, far ſweeter portion is aſſign'd;
Full on his head the rays of peace ſhall ſhine,
Domeſtic Happineſs ſhall ſoothe his mind.

Q. L. A.

For the Edinburgh Magazine.

INSCRIPTION

Over the Chimney of a Gentleman's Dining Room, near Newhaven.

"VIVE LA LIBERTE."

TO my beſt my friends are free,
Free with that, and free with me;
Free to paſs the harmleſs joke,
And the tube ſedately ſmoke;
Free to drink juſt what they pleaſe,
As at home, and at their eaſe;
Free to ſpeak, and free to think,
No informers with me drink;
Free to ſtay a night or ſo,
When uneaſy, free to go.

28th *Dec.* 1803. SENEX.

BOOKS *and* PAMPHLETS *published in* LONDON *in November* 1803.

Medical.

ELEMENTS of Galvaniſm, on Theory and Practice; with a View of its Hiſtory. Containing alſo, Practical Directions for conſtructing the Apparatus, and Inſtructions for performing the Experiments. By Charles H. Wilkinſon, Surgeon; with Copper-plates; 2 vols. 8vo. 1l. 1s.

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Literary *and* Scientific Notices.

Mr John Knapp of the Linnean Society is publiſhing, by ſubſcription, a very ſplendid botanical work, under the title of *Gramina Britannica*; or, Repreſentations of the Britiſh Graſſes, with remarks and deſcriptions. It will contain no leſs than 119 coloured plates, executed from plants gathered in their native ſtations by the author himſelf, who has explored the different parts of Scotland, England, and Wales, to render his work complete. It will be ready for publication in January next, or early in February.

Mr Dawson Turner is engaged in a botanical work which will appear in December; it is to be called *Muscologiæ Hibernicæ Spicelegium*, and is intended as an Enchiridion of the Moſſes.

Mr Northmore is preparing for the preſs a new edition of Tryphiodorus, which will be enlarged with a new Latin Verſion, and with Additional Remarks on various branches of Greek literature.

An improved and modernized abridgement of Guthrie's Geography, with copious maps, is announced by Mr Hughes, of Wigmore-ſtreet.

Mr Wrangham is about to publiſh a poem on the "Raiſing of Jairus's Daughter," written for the Seaton-prize of this year. Annexed to it will appear a ſhort memoir, interſperſed with a few poetical productions, of the late Caroline Symmons.

Mr Mayne, author of the poem of "Glaſgow," is about to publiſh the Silver Gun; or, the King's Birth-day in Dumfries, a poem, in four cantos, founded on an ancient cuſtom of ſhooting for a Silver Gun, firſt given by one of the Kings of Scotland, as a prize to the beſt markſman among the incorporations of Dumfries.

An Ode to Dr Thomas Percy, Lord Biſhop of Dromore, occaſioned by reading the Reliques of ancient Engliſh Poetry, will appear in the courſe of this month.

Mr Wilkins, of Cambridge, who has juſt returned from Greece, has iſſued propoſals for publiſhing, in folio, the Antiquities of Magna Græcia; comprifing the Antiquities of Grecian Architecture that ſtill exiſts in Syracuſe, Agrigentum, Selinus, and Segeſtum, in Sicily; the three temples of the ancient city of Poſidonia, or Pæſtum, in Calabria; together with the fragments of two temples in the iſland of Malta.

A tranſlation of Catteau's Picture of Denmark, will ſpeedily appear in three volumes.

A German tract has lately been diſcovered in the Britiſh Muſeum, printed in 1713, on the ſubject of the Cow-pox. It was written by a ſtudent of the name of Salgar, and is entitled *De Lue Vaccarum*.

Since the printing of the third edition of Mr Forsyth's Book on Trees, he has been viſited by the following gentlemen, and been favoured with their concurrent teſtimony as beneath:

"*To Mr Forsyth, Royal Gardens, Kenſington.*

"Sir, as you had the goodneſs lately to give us an opportunity of examining ſeveral trees in Kenſington Gardens, in the various ſtages of renovation, or filling up with new wood; and as reports have been circulated, tending to diſcredit the efficacy of your proceſs; we feel it an act of juſtice, not only to you, but to the country, which is deeply intereſted in your diſcoveries, thus publickly to declare, that the ſtatements you have publiſhed on the ſubject contain nothing more than the Truth.—John Coakley Lettſom, William Woodville, James Sims, William Norris, Joſeph Hart Myers, Aſtley Cooper, Edward Coleman, H. N. Willis."

London, Nov. 17. 1803.

Mr Forsyth has alſo announced a diſcovery recently made; and which, as calculated to ſave time and labour, deſerves attention. Inſtead of paring away the bark, as had heretofore been the practice, and covering the ſtem with the compoſition, he now merely ſcrapes off the looſe bark, and applies a mixture of cow-dung and urine only (made to the conſiſtence of thick paint,) with a painter's bruſh; covering the ſtem carefully over. This ſoftens the old ſcabrous

rous bark, which peels off during the following winter and ſpring, and is ſucceeded by a fine ſmooth new bark.

Mr THELWALL has circulated a Proſpectus of a Courſe of Lectures on the Science and Practice of Elocution, to be delivered at Edinburgh and Glaſgow, in the firſt week of December. The following brief ſketch of the intended diſtribution of the didactic matter will furniſh ſome idea of the general plan, and the compaſs of inveſtigation which the Lecturer purpoſes to embrace.

Lect. 1. General Plan and Outlines of the Subject, with Definitions of the eſſential Terms and Diſtinctions of the Science. Lect. 2, 3, and 4., Phiſiological Foundations of the Science; Structure and Offices of the vocal Organs; Structure and Offices of the Enunciative Organs; Theory of Pulſation and Remiſſion, or the Action and Re-action of the Organs of Speech. Lect. 5. and 6., Impediments of Speech; Organic Defects, and the Structure and Application of artificial Organs; habitual Impediments, their Cauſes and their Cure. Lect. 7, 8, 9, and 10., Education of the Organs of Speech; management of the voice; Modulation and Monotony; management of the Enunciative Organs. Lect. 11 and 12. Harmonies, or the muſical Laws of Elocution; Melody of Speech; Meaſure, and Time rythmical Proportion. Lect. 13 and 14. Pronunciation; general principles; fundamental Laws; cuſtomary Defects and Improprieties. Lect. 15, Accents. Lect. 16. Emphaſis. Lect. 17. Vocal Punctuation, or the Inflections of voice that ſhould accompany the reſpective Points. Lect 18, &c. Exterior Accompliſhments and Accompaniments of Elocution; phyſiognomical expreſſion, action, &c. Beſides the didactic diſcourſes above ſpecified, every lecture is to be accompanied with appropriate readings, recitations, and criticiſms; as, alſo, with oratorical illuſtrations, and philological diſquiſitions, with animadverſions on the appropriate elocution of the pulpit, the bar, the ſenate, and the ſtage.

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PROCEEDINGS OF PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Saturday, Dec. 17.

THE *Duke of Norfolk* preſented a Bill for exempting Rectors, Vicars, and Perpetual Curates from arreſt for debt and damages, in any civil proceſs, within the limits of their reſpective pariſhes. The Bill was read a firſt time.

The Volunteer explanatory Bill went through a Committee. On the report being brought up,

The Lord Chancellor propoſed certain verbal amendments. He alſo, in conformity with what had fallen from a *Noble Lord, (Lord Grenville,)* on a former night, propoſed an amendment, to the effect of making Volunteers liable to be balloted for, at any time when they ceaſed to be in actual ſervice, whereas, under the bill, as it then ſtood they were exempted for twelve months, if ſerving at the time of the return, although they ſhould ceaſe to give the neceſſary attendance next day.

The Bill was then ordered to be read a third time on Monday.

Monday, Dec. 19.

Earl Fitzwilliam moved the recommitment of the Volunteer Bill, in order to introduce a clauſe, for the purpoſe of removing the doubts which prevail as to the Volunteers being liable to ſerve in the Militia or the army of Reſerve.

Lord Hawkesbury reſiſted the motion which the *Noble Lord* intended to inſtitute, being, as he obſerved, foreign to the purpoſe of the preſent bill, which was introduced merely for the purpoſe of removing the doubt reſpecting the exemption of ſuch volunteers as had not been ſupplied with arms. Beſides the point to which the *Noble Lord* alluded had been clearly decided by the opinion of his Majeſty's Law Officers, upon a full conſideration of the exiſting Acts.

Earl Fitzwilliam perſiſted in his motion, obſerving, that the opinion of the Law Officers was not binding on the Magiſtrates. In ſeveral parts of the country ballots had been deferred until this doubt was removed.

The Lord Chancellor ſpoke againſt the motion; and, after ſome converſation, the motion was negatived.

The Bill was then read a third time, and ſent to the Commons.

HOUSE

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, Nov. 28.

INCOME TAX.

Mr Alderman Coombe roſe to aſk a queſtion of great importance. He wiſhed to know from the Gentlemen on the other ſide of the Houſe, whether it was intended to bring in a bill to alter and amend the Property Act. The difficulty of underſtanding that act, and the ſeeming impoſſibility of carrying it completely into execution, appeared to him to render a new bill abſolutely neceſſary.

Mr Vatsittart had no heſitation in ſaying, that he had received no intimation from any perſon connected with Government, of an intention to bring in any bill of the kind alluded to in the preſent Seſſion. It was thought proper to allow the preſent act to proceed for one year, and the Houſe would then have a view of the whole alterations which would be neceſſary. The amendments might then be made by one bill, inſtead of introducing ſeveral bills for that purpoſe.

The Reſolution of the Committee of Supply was reported, and the following Eſtimates ordered to be preſented:

Eſtimates of the ordinary expences of the Navy for the year 1804—of the building and repairing ſhips of war for ditto—of the Navy and Marine Officers employed in the laſt war—of the Ordnance, &c.

The order of arrangement for taking Election Petitions into conſideration was then diſpoſed of. The Stirling Petition was fixed for March firſt.

Mr William Dundas gave notice, that he meant to bring forward a motion for altering the Laws relating to Statute Labour in Scotland, but was unable to fix a day, as he wiſhed to conſult ſome perſons in Scotland.

Wednesday, Nov. 30.

THE NAVY.

The following reſolutions were agreed to:

That 100,000 Seamen, including Marines, be employed for 13 kalendar months. That 2,405,000l. be granted for the wages of the ſaid ſeamen—That 2,470,000l. be granted for the victualling ſaid Seamen.—That 3,900,000l. be granted for wear and tear] of ſhips.—That 325,000l. be granted for Ordnance for ſaid ſhips.

Friday, Dec. 2.

WAYS AND MEANS.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved, that the Duties on Malt, Mum, Cyder, and Perry, be continued; as alſo that the ſum of 4s. in the pound, and no more, be continued on Penſions, &c. He alſo moved that the ſum of Five Millions be granted on Exchequer Bills. He had the ſatisfaction of ſtating that this would be the only permanent meaſure he would have occaſion to bring forward until an advanced period of the Seſſion.—He had alſo the ſatisfaction of ſtating, that there were no outſtanding Exchequer Bills previous to 1803.—Agreed to.

Suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act in Ireland.

Mr Secretary Yorke roſe to move the renewal of the Bills ſuſpending the Habeas Corpus Act, and the continuance of Martial Law in Ireland. He lamented the neceſſity of abridging the liberties of our fellow ſubjects in that country; but the ſame neceſſity exiſted for it now which formerly obliged our anceſtors at different times to take the ſame precautions in Great Britain.

Colonel Hutchinson gave the preſent Government every credit for their humanity in Ireland. He believed Government thought the preſent meaſure neceſſary, though he declared that he did not feel that neceſſity. He truſted the queſtion of the ſtate of Ireland would be canvaſſed here from day to day, and over and over again, until thoroughly underſtood.

Mr Burland diſapproved of the proceedings of the late Government of Ireland; but he was of opinion that there never was a Government better calculated than the preſent for conciliating the people, and allaying the diſcontents of that country.

Lord Caſtlereach ſupported the motion, and ſpoke in high approbation of the preſent Government of Ireland. Their truſting to the ordinary courſe of law for the ſuppreſſion of the late inſurrection, could not be too highly praiſed.

Leave was then given to bring in the bill.

NAVY.

Sir Philip Stephens moved, that a ſum not exceeding 2,670,000l. 9s. 9d. be granted to his Majeſty for the Ordinaries of the Navy, including Half-pay of Marine Officers, &c. for 1804.—Granted.

Monday,

Monday, Dec 5

The Houſe having reſolved itſelf into a commitee of ſupply, ſeveral accounts were referred to it.

Sir P. Stephens moved that 709,247l. be granted his Majeſty, for the hire of tranſports for the year 1804. Agreed to. —That 220,160l. be granted his Majeſty for the ſubſiſting priſoners of war in health, for the year 1804. Agreed to. —That 420,81cl. be granted his Majeſty for the priſoners of war that may be ſick, for the year 1804. Agreed to.

Mr Secretary Yorke preſented a copy of the convention between his MAJESTY and the KING of SWEDEN, which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr Vanſittart brought up a Bill to continue the reſtriction on the Bank of England from paying in ſpecie.

Sir W. Elford obſerved, that there was a material alteration in this Bill. Former Bills had continued the reſtriction till ſix weeks after the next ſeſſion, whereas this ſpecified ſix months after the concluſion of the Definitive Treaty of Peace.

Mr Addington approved of the variation being noticed. In fact, while the reſtriction was continued in Peace, ſix weeks after the next ſeſſion was time enough, and ſix weeks was the time at firſt mentioned after the concluſion of Peace; but it was thought too ſhort a period, as Parliament might not at that time be ſitting.

The bill was then read a third time.

Friday, Dec. 9.

ARMY ESTIMATES.

The Secretary at War (Mr Bragge) ſtated, that notwithſtanding the magnitude of the ſubject, he ſhould not take up much time. The eſtimates before the Houſe compriſed the whole military eſtabliſhment for the year. They were few in number. The firſt item was for guards and garriſons. He then ſtated the ſums voted, and there was a difference wanting of L.58,000 and upwards. That aroſe from the Army of Reſerve being incorporated with old regiments, and accounts for an addition of L.39,000, leaving a ſmall balance. Beſides, an augmentation had taken place in the Horſe Guards, and ſeveral regiments of the line, which had been raiſed to 1000 men each.

Mr Bragge ſtated the number of men voted, and obſerved, that the exceſs at preſent is 56,000, and that conſiſts chiefly of the army of reſerve, diſtributed into the line. Beſides the Army of Reſerve, the augmentation was only 12,456, and that was the only number Parliament was really now called upon to add to the ſtanding force of the army.

The next item was the Volunteer Corps, who could not be expected to be attended with a ſmall expence. The eſtimates were divided into two, firſt for Britain, and next for Ireland, and the expence for next year 730,000l. would be propoſed to be voted this night. The expence for the laſt year would be voted on another occaſion.—They amounted, in Great Britain, to 379,943 men (a cry of Hear! Hear!) The Volunteers in Ireland, infantry and cavalry, amounted to 74,000 men.

Mr Windham made ſome obſervations on the different Eſtimates, and upon the Volunteer Syſtem.

Mr Pitt made a brilliant ſpech in favour of the Volunteer Syſtem. He thought it ſhould have been carried a great deal further, particularly with regard to Sea Fencibles, and regretted that there was not more expedition in the Naval department, in fitting out veſſels for them. Whatever might be his opinion reſpecting many parts of the conduct of his Majeſty's Miniſters, he would abſtain from entering into them at preſent, becauſe he was determined to mix no conſideration of that kind with the great queſtion of National Defence.

Mr Fox made ſome obſervations on the Army Eſtimates, and took occaſion to obſerve that he thought the Crown was injudiciouſly adviſed, in rejecting the Patriotic Offer of the Prince of Wales, whoſe ſentiments were worthy of an illuſtrous Prince of the Houſe of Brunſwick, who did not wiſh, like an Eaſtern Monarch, to conſider his perſon too ſacred to be expoſed. He alſo cenſured the conduct of Government with reſpect to the late inſurrection in Ireland, particularly with regard to the manner in which the Commander in Chief (General Fox) had been removed.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, as he had done laſt ſeſſion, declined entering into any diſcuſſion reſpecting the Prince of Wales. He denied that any blame had ever been imputed to General Fox.

The Army Eſtimates, amounting to 10.904,755l. were then voted Unanimouſly.

MONTHLY

Monthly Register for *December* 1803.

AMERICA.

NEW YORK, *Nov.* 5.

THE fever has ſo much abated, in conſequence of the cold weather, that "the Health Committees of New York, Philadelphia, and Alexandria, had diſcontinued their reports in conſequence of the termination of the fever at theſe places. On the 1ſt November, all the inhabitants of New York had returned to the city, and buſineſs reſumed an air of ſprightlineſs and vigour. By the above arrival, we have advice of the following veſſels having arrived out:—At Boſton from Clyde, the Neptune, Boyd. —At New York from Clyde, Pitt, Campbell; Aurora, Boyd; Draper, Taylor; Mercury, Miller."

A new title has been conferred on the Preſident of the United States of America, by a Committee of the Senate, and he is to be addreſſed for the future as—"His Highneſs, the Preſident of the United States of America, and Protector of their Liberties."—This oſtentatious meaſure does not, however, appear to have been a ſubject of ſatisfaction to the Houſe of Repreſentatives, whoſe Committee entered a regular proteſt againſt the title.

MADEIRA.

On the night of the 9th of October laſt, a torrent ruſhed down from the mountains on the town of Funchal, the capital of the iſland of Madeira, with irreſiſtable violence, bearing every thing before it in its paſſage to the ſea. The bed of the river not being capable of containing this great increaſe of water, overflowed on each ſide to a conſiderable extent, and ſwept away three of its bridges, and a magnificent Church, Manſions, warehouſes, inhabitants, cattle, and effects of all ſorts, were indiſcriminately involved in this reſiſtleſs element, and hurried to the ocean. The ſtreets of two thirds of the town were completely inundated; in moſt places the water reached to the firſt floor. The darkneſs of the night, the ruſh and roar of the waters, the cries of the ſufferers, the terror of all, formed ſuch a ſcene as may with great difficulty be conceived, but mocks all powers of deſcription. Towards morning, however, the violence of the torent abated; and towards the noon of next day had nearly ſubſided. Every exertion was now made to aſcertain the extent of the miſchief, and to relieve the diſtreſs of thoſe to whom relief could be given.

The vaſt aggregate of water is conjectured to have been produced by the burſting of a water-ſpout in the mountains (an accident not unfrequent;) for altho' it had rained on the day of, and on that preceding the event, yet the quantity which had fallen was not at all ſufficient to produce ſuch a flood. A pretty conſiderable village, which lay in the courſe of the torrent, is ſeid to have been deſtroyed; among whoſe inhabitants the Britiſh Merchants at all connected or acquainted with Madeira, will particularly have to lament Mr Tellez, a Merchant and proprietor of the greateſt integrity and private worth.

A ſtreet which was in three diviſions has loſt the eaſtern diviſion, and the river has formed a channel in its place, and is become an outlet into the ſea—whole families have been waſhed away.—The pariſh church of *Na. Stra do Galboa*, and more than 100 houſes, are deſtroyed; and it is computed that 200,000l. will not repair the damage. Meſſrs Gordon, Duff, and Co. Mr T. Gordon; the houſe of Magrath and Higgens; Mr Kelly; Mr Symonds; Murdoch, Maſterſon, and Co.; Mr Innes, and Mr Haywards, have ſuffered conſiderably. Mr Mendora, and almoſt every retailer of dry goods in the *Rua des Mercadores*, has loſt his all, and no inconſiderable quantity of property belonging to individuals. Mr Leacock has loſt a piece of ground and buildings upon it, as has Mr James Murdoch, his vine-yard below his dwelling-houſe. Our Vice Conſul, Mr Cock, has nearly loſt his all, together with all the factory records and papers of every deſcription. The houſe of Mr Charles Alder has only the front ſtanding. But inconſiderable indeed ought we to compute theſe loſſes

loſſes to thoſe which no poſſeſſions in the world can reſtore. Many are the families who are now become nearly extinct; numerous widows and orphans parade the ſtreets, bewailing the loſs of fathers, huſbands, and the deareſt family connections. Nothing but lamentations to be heard, and the diſtreſſed to be ſeen begging relief.

Funchal is of conſiderable extent, with magnificent public buildings (particularly the Cathedral, the Monaſteries, and the Governor's Palace,) a conſiderable and advantageous trade, with the population of about 15,000 ſouls.—There are between three and four hundred natives of the United Kingdoms ſettled there, of which the Scots are by far the moſt numerous. The Britiſh factors, including merchants from all the three nations, conſiſts of 12 or 13 of the principal mercantile houſes, and is truly reſpectable from its probity, extenſive dealings, and its wealth.

FRANCE.

PARIS, *Nov.* 25.

The Government having learnt that the French General Boyer is detained a priſoner in England, has ordered that one of the moſt diſtinguiſhed Engliſh priſoners ſhall be confined in the ſame manner, and receive the ſame treatment as ſhall be given to General Boyer.

BOULOGNE, *Nov.* 10.

The Firſt Conſul reviewed the army on Tueſday. They executed by diviſions and companies ſeveral manœuvres adapted for engagements by night. He paſſed the next day in the port, where, notwithſtanding the rain, he inſpected the two diviſions of the flotilla which had come in from Havre, at two different tides. The Boulogne diviſion has received a reinforcement of ſixty veſſels, carrying twenty-four pounderss. It has been remarked as a ſingular preſage, that in digging in the encampment marked out for the Firſt Conſul, a battle-axe was found, which, it would ſeem, belonged to the Roman army that invaded England. Medals of William the Conqueror were alſo found at Ambleteuſe, by the workmen employed in fixing the Firſt Conſul's tent.

HOLLAND.

So deranged are the Dutch finances that the ſevereſt meaiures have been ordered to be adopted, to compel the payment of the War Tax of 1 per cent. upon Property. The loſſes of the merchants, by the capture of their ſhips, have been enormous.—But even thoſe, great as they are, are light in compariſon with the burdens impoſed upon them by their friends and allies the French. The latter aggravate their ſufferings by every ſpecies of inſult and injuſtice: and knowing in what deteſtation they are held, treat the country more as a territory they have conquered, than as an ally whom they have made.

HAGUE, *Nov.* 16.

Gen. Victor yeſterday informed the Directory, that within 24 hours he muſt have 500,000 florins, on account of the pay due to the French troops encamped between Utrecht and Amersfort, and in North Holland; and that if the money was not paid before eleven o'clock this day, he would order the troops to march to Amſterdam, there to pay themſelves in the Bank.— Couriers were immediately diſpatched to Amſterdam and Rotterdam; and ſeveral rich Jews and other wealthy individuals, were invited to wait upon our Miniſter of Finance, to conſult about raiſing the money. Much anxiety and doubt prevailed. At length, at two o'clock this morning, 350,000 florins were procured, as report ſays, at an intereſt of nearly twenty-five per cent. which, with the 150,000 florins in the National Treaſury, made up the ſum damanded by Bonaparte's armed Proconſul. Four waggons, loaded with this money, went away this morning at ten o'clock, under the eſcort of a party of French huſſars. They took the road for Utrecht. The pay of our own army is three months in arrear,—our treaſure is empty, our commerce deſtroyed, our proſperity fled with our independence, while beggary and ſlavery have ſucceeded to both. It is impoſſible our preſent ſituation can laſt for twelve months longer. Without ſome favourable change in that time, we muſt ceaſe to be a nation.

IRELAND.

DUBLIN, *Nov.* 20.

"The military preparations of this country are carried on with unabated vigour, and on a ſcale far more extenſive than was ever known at any former period.

The entrance into the Caſtle from Ship-ſtreet ſide is built up with a ſtrong breaſt-

breaſt work of maſonry. In Caſtle ſtreet all the houſes are taking down from the bank of Meſſrs. Latouche to Garter Court, for the purpoſe of defending the Caſtle on that ſide with a ſtrong wall.

"On Tueſday morning, the Right Hon. Lord Cathcart, Commander of the Forces in this Kingdom, arrived at Nenagh, where he inſpected the detachment of the 15th Regt. under the command of Major Madden, quartered there, together with the Yeomen, the Barrack, &c.—In the evening he arrived in this city, and this day he reviewed the troops that compoſe this garriſon, and the different corps of Yeomen at Newcaſtle.

"Sunday night, the Poſt-boy conveying the mail from Waterford, was ſtopped by a ſingle highway robber between Carrick and Clonmell, who clapped a blunderbuſs to his breaſt, and plundering the boy of his charge, walked off deliberately with his booty.

"Mr James Tandy underwent his final examination this day, at the Caſtle, from whence he was fully committed to Kilmainham gaol.

"Sunday night laſt, at an early hour, the houſe of Michael White, farmer, at Carrigeen, near Kilmore, was attacked by a party of armed ruffians, who fired ſeveral ſhots into the houſe, fortunately without any effect. Their avowed purpoſe was to rob Mr White of arms with which he had been intruſted for his defence, and which he had reſolved to preſerve. The villains finding him reſolute in his purpoſe, attempted to ſet fire to his houſe, which was rendered the more difficult by the late rains, and an alarm being given, was immediately communicated to the picket of Capt Perry's Yeomanry Cavalry, then on duty in Clonmel, who inſtantly commenced and continued an active purſuit after the villains, towards every direction in which they could be ſuppoſed to ſkulk or ſhelter, but unluckily in vain. Too much praiſe cannot be given to Mr White, who, by the determination of his conduct, with a ſingle muſket, kept off a banditti of great number, and added one proof to the many which uniformly occur on every ſimilar occaſion, that it requires reſolution and coolneſs alone, in the uſe of arms, to render the greateſt diſparity in point of numbers more than ſufficient to rout the cowardly, and at the ſame time murderous marauders, who are ever on the watch to diſturb the good order of the country.

"Saturday laſt, Harris, a convict, for knowingly uttering forged bank notes, and Flannagan, another malefactor, for robbing the mail, were executed at the front of the New Gaol.

Nov. 26.

"Wedneſday orders were iſſued to the Military and Yeomanry, on guard in this city, not to ſtop paſſengers in the ſtreets, or require paſſports, until after the hour of eleven.—The regulations adopted at the bridges and out-poſts are ſtill to be obſerved, and all public-houſes to be kept ſhut immediately after nine o'clock.

"Mr Hamilton, who has been recently apprehended on a charge of treaſonable practices, in conſequence of a reward offered by Government, was formerly a cornet of Dragoons in the Britiſh ſervice, but ſold out, and entered the Temple as a ſtudent at law; not liking, however, the laborious aſſiduities of that profeſſion, he abandoned all idea of the long robe, and returned to this kingdom to live on a patrimony in the province of Ulſter, of about 300l. a-year. During the organization of the rebellion of 1798, Mr Hamilton was denounced by the late Earl of Enniſkillen, in conſequence he thought proper to take his departure for France, where he continued till about ſix months ago, when he returned to this country about a month before the late Rebellion.

"The Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council have iſſued a Proclamation, offering a reward of 500l. for the apprehenſion, or for ſuch information as may lead to the diſcovery, of the notorious rebel Michael Dyer; and the farther ſum of 100l. for information againſt any perſon aiding, abbetting, harbouring, or concealing the ſaid nefarious delinquent.

"A very ſtrict ſearch was made by detachments of the Yeomanry to-day, after a man charged with the attempt of aſſaſſinating Capt. Maſterſon, of the Liberty Rangers. Government has iſſued a proclamation, offering a reward of 300l. for the apprehenſion of the perſon guilty of the cowardly attrocity.

"Yeſterday, in conſequence of ſome private information received by Government, a General ſearch for arms and ammunition took place in this metropo-

lis;

lis; for this purpoſe the yeomanry who attended parade in the morning were employed. We do not underſtand that in this inveſtigation any circumſtance occurred to give reaſon to think the preſent tranquillity will be diſturbed.

" On Friday night, Mr Juſtice Bell, aided by the conſervators of New-ſtreet diviſion, apprehended, at their houſe, in John-ſtreet, Bernard Byrne, and James Hope, timber merchants, and alſo Robert Reynolds, their foreman, all charged with treaſonable practices.

" The following is the curious Proclamation iſſued by Thomas Ruſſel, as General in Chief of the Northern Diſtrict, referred to in the different trials:—

THOMAS RUSSEL,

Member of the Proviſional Government, and General in Chief of the Northern Diſtrict.

Men of Ireland!—Once more in arms to aſſert the rights of mankind and liberate your Country! You ſee by the ſecrecy with which this effort has been conducted, and by the multitudes in all parts of Ireland, who are engaged in executing this great object, that your Proviſional Government has acted with wiſdom.—You will ſee that in Dublin, in the Weſt, the North, and the South, the blow has been ſtruck in the ſame moment. Your enemies can no more withſtand than they could foreſee this mighty exertion. The Proclamation and regulations will ſhew that your intereſt and honour have been conſidered. Your General appointed by that Government to command in this diſtrict, has only to exhort you ſtrongly to comply with theſe regulations.—Your valour is well known; be as juſt and humane as you are brave, and then rely with confidence that God, with whom alone is victory, will crown your efforts with ſucceſs. The General orders that hoſtages ſhall be ſecured in all quarters; and hereby appriſe the Engliſh Commander, that any outrage contrary to the acknowledged Laws of War, and of Morality, ſhall be retaliated in the ſevereſt manner. And he farther makes known, that ſuch Iriſh, as in ten days from the date of this, are found in arms againſt their country, ſhall be treated as rebels, committed for trial, and their properties confiſcated. But all men behaving peaceably, ſhall be under the protection of the law.

Head Quarters, July 24, 1803.

Extract of a Letter from an Officer in DUBLIN, *Dec.* 4

" We are, thank God, getting much quieter here. The Yeomanry guards were diſcontinued, and the theatre opened on the 24th ult. I had one of my company ſhot this night fortnight, going to parade, at eight o'clock in the evening. He is, however, likely to recover, though the ball which lodged in his thigh cannot be extracted. This makes the fifth man of my company in the liſt of killed and wounded ſince 23d July. Government have offered 300l. for the offenders. Our military duty has been ſevere, but our ſtate of diſcipline bears no compariſon with former times. General DUNN has been indefatigable. He divided the Yeomanry into five brigades, all the cavalry in one, and the infantry into four. Each of theſe brigades he had out once a week, which took up five days, and there was generally an inſpection, review, or general field-day, which occupied the other day in each week."

CORK, *Nov* 30. " On Monday night laſt, a detachment of the Muſkerry Legion, under the command of Lieutenant Coppinger, apprehended and lodged in the jail of this city, eight men, charged with having burned eight houſes and a forge, on the lands of Cullas, in the pariſh of Enniſcarra."

ENGLAND.

From the London Gazette, Nov. 1.

Admiralty-Office, Nov. 1.

Copy of a Letter from Rear Admiral Montague, to Lord Keith.

Utrecht in the Downs, Oct 29.

MY LORD,

Herewith I incloſe a letter from Captain Brenton, of his Majeſty's ſloop Merlin, ſtating the deſtruction of the French lugger privateer *Les Sept Freres*.

The conduct of Lieutenant Thompſon, and the people ſerving under him, merits approbation; and Lieutenant *De Starck*, of the Mill-brook, appears to have exemplified the zeal and energy which invariably attaches to this character. The Millbrook was ſtruck ſeveral times by ſhot, but not damaged, and will proceed upon ſervice this evening. *R. Montague.*

SIR,

His Majeſty's Sloop Merlin,
off Dunkirk, Oct. 28.

SIR,

I have the honour to inform you, that the boats of his Majeſty's ſloop Merlin, under my command, yeſterday went in purſuit of, and drove on ſhore, and totally deſtroyed, the French lugger privateer *Les Sept Freres*, mounting two carriage guns, beſides ſmall arms, and manned with 30 men, commanded by the Citizen Pollet: the boats of the Merlin were commanded by Lieutenant Henry Clement Thompſon, who has loſt an arm in the ſervice of his King and Country during the late war; and to the judicious and ſeamanlike conduct of Lieutenant Newton Starck, I am not only indebted for cutting off the enemy's retreat into Calais, but alſo for bringing all the boats on board in ſafety after the ſervice was performed.

The lugger went on ſhore about half a mile to the weſtward of Gravelines; Lieutenant Starck anchored the Mill-brook within muſket-ſhot of her, and in the evening a heavy fire was opened upon her from the ſhore with ſome field pieces, which, however, did no ſort of damage, and I am happy to ſay, that on our ſide not a man was hurt.

E. P. Brenton.

From the London Gazette, Nov. 15.

Downing-Street, Nov. 15.

A Diſpatch, of which the following is a Copy, was yeſterday received by the Right Hon. Lord Hobart, one of his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, from General Grinfield, Commander of his Majeſty's troops in the Windward and Leeward Charibbee Iſlands:

Demerara, Starbrock, Sept. 20.

My Lord.

I Have the honour to acquaint your Lordſhip of the Surrender of this Colony and Eſſequibo, which capitulated yeſterday, and this day we are in poſſeſſion.

I take the opportunity of a veſſel going to Barbadoes to ſend this, with the hope of its reaching your Lordſhip ſooner than that which Commodore Hood and myſelf ſhall diſpatch as ſoon as we can convey more particulars,

I have the honour to be, &c.

W. Grinfield, *Lieut. Gen.*

Admiralty-Office, Nov 14.

Copy of a Diſpatch from Commodore Samuel Hood, Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's Ships and Veſſels at the Leeward Islands to Sir Evan Nepean, Bart. dated on board his Majeſty's Ship Centaur, off Demarara, 20th Sept. 1803.

SIR,

Thinking it of the utmoſt importance to the mercantile intereſt the earlieſt information ſhould be ſent, of the Surrender of this Colony, and that of Eſſequibo, to his Majeſty's Forces, I beg leave to acquaint you for the information of the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, the Capitulation was ſigned on board the Heureux yeſterday morning; in the evening the Hornet and Netly entered the River, and Two Hundred Troops took poſſeſſion of Fort William Frederick, and this day the Colonies ſurrendered.

The Hippomenes ſhip corvette of 18 guns, the only veſſel of the Batavian Republic here, is included in the Capitulation.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Sam. Hood.

From the London Gazette, Nov. 24.

Admiralty-Office Nov. 24.

Copy of a Letter from Sir James Saumarez K. B Rear Admiral of the Blue, &c. to Sir Evan Nepean, Bart. dated at Guernſey, the 19th inſt.

SIR,

I Beg you will pleaſe to inform my Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, that having detached his Majeſty's ſhip Poulette, on the breaking up of the late gales of wind, to watch the enemy's armaments on the French coaſt, and to reconnoitre the port of Cherboug, Captain Dunbar had the good fortune to fall in with a French convoy of about Thirty ſail, eſcorted by a National brig and other armed veſſels ſtanding in to the eaſtward, the whole of which were driven on the rocks of *Cape La Hogue*; three of them were cut out by the boats of the Poulette, aſſiſted by the Liberty brig, under a ſmart fire from the ſhore. I herewith incloſe Captain Dunbar's letter, and cannot too highly commend the zeal and good conduct diſplayed by him, his Officers and men, on this ſervice, which has been effected without the loſs of a ſingle man.

I have the honour to be, &c.

James Saumarez.

His

His Majeſty's Ship Poulette, at Sea, Nov. 15.

SIR,

As I was paſſing the Iſland of Alderney this morning, about a quarter paſt eleven, I came up with a convoy belonging to the enemy, conſiſting of about thirty ſail, ſteering to the eaſtward, eſcorted by ſeveral armed veſſels, and in the act of rounding Cape La Hogue.

I have great pleaſure in acquainting you, that the attack made on them by his Majeſty's ſhip under my command was ſuch as to compel their crews to run them on the rocks, where they became completely expoſed to our ſhot, as well as the dangers incident to that ſituation. It is impoſſible for me to deſcribe ſufficiently the zeal and good conduct of thoſe under me; every Officer and man volunteered their ſervices in the boats, by which a brig, a lugger, and a ſloop, the latter made faſt with her cable to the ſhore, were cut out under a ſmart fire, while the ſhip was carried, and anchored within three cables length of the ſurf, to cover thoſe engaged on this enterprize. As the reſt were left dry by the tide, I am confident that ſeveral are totally loſt. Thoſe that fell into our hands are new, and from having ſweeps on board, though not armed, evidently intended to aid the invaſion. The Liberty took aſhore, but the Moucheron could not get up in time. I am moſt happy to add that not a man was hurt, and the loſs of an anchor is all that we experienced.

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. Dunbar.

To Sir James Saumarez, Bart. Commander in Chief, &c.

From the London Gazette, Nov. 29.

Downing-Street, Nov. 29.

A diſpatch, of which the following is a copy, was this morning received at the Office of the Right Hon. Lord Hobart, one of his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of ſtate, from General William Grinfield, commanding his Majeſty's troops in the Windward and Leeward Charibee Iſlands:

Storbrock, Demerary, Sept. 27, 1803.

My Lord,

It is with real ſatisfaction, I have the honour to acquaint your Lordſhip with my having this day received Lieutenant-Colonel Nicholſon's report of the ſurrender by Capitulation of the Colony of Berbice and its Dependencies to the Britiſh arms.

The report of Lieut-Colonel Nicholſon, containing the Summons and Capitulation, is herewith tranſmitted. I cannot ſpeak too highly of the conduct of that Officer; I muſt likewiſe beg leave to expreſs my entire ſatisfaction with the conduct of the Officers and men in this expedition.

I have the honour to ſend theſe Diſpatches to your Lordſhip, by the Deputy Adjutant General to this Army, Captain Harvey, whoſe ſtate of Health, I am ſorry to ſay, requires the European climate; to him I beg to refer you for any particulars I may have omitted to mention.

I have the honour to be, &c.

W. Grinfield, L. G.

New Amſterdam, Berbice, Sept. 25.

SIR,

Agreeable to your orders of the 19th inſt. I proceeded with the troops under my command, and arrived off the River Berbice on the inſt. in the morning, where the ſhips of war and tranſports came to anchor; as it was from thence Captain Bland and myſelf agreed to ſend Brigade Major Armſtrong and Lieutenant Pardoe, in a Flag of Truce, with a ſummons to the Proviſional Governments, the Naval and Military Commanders, to ſurrender the Colony of Berbice to his Majeſty's forces under our command. The Flag of Truce returned early next morning, having on board a Committee of the Proviſional Government, a Captain of artillery, and a Lieutenant of the Batavian Navy, to treat for the ſurrender of the Colony, which was done, and the Articles of Capitulation ſigned; but as the Commandant of the Batavian troops would not ſanction the ſurrender, without conſulting the Officers under his command, it was agreed that the Netly ſchooner, with the ſmalleſt of the tranſports, ſhould paſs over the Bar, there anchor, and wait until the Flag of Truce returned from the Fort with the Commandant's anſwer; which not arriving as ſoon as was expected, the Netly and the tranſports got under weigh, and were proceeding to paſs the Forts, when the Flag of Truce returned, with a Captain of Artillery, to ſignify the Command-

ant's

ant's approval of the terms, but requeſting the Britiſh troops might not land until this day, which was complied with, and they remained on board the veſſels, at anchor off the town, until noon this day, when the troops landed and took poſſeſſion of the forts, &c.; and the Batavian Garriſon, conſiſting of upward of Six Hundred men, were made priſoners.

The ſteady and active co-operation of Captain Bland, and the officers, ſeamen, and marines employed on this ſervice, demand my warmeſt acknowledgments; and it is my duty to report to you how much I am ſatisfied with the zeal and active exertions of Lieutenant-Colonel M'Creagh, of the 7th Weſt India regiment, and all the officers and every individual of all the corps employed on this ſervice.

I am engaged in preparing the returns of ordnance and ſtores of every deſcription, found in the enemy's forts and magazines, which I ſhall have the honour of preſenting to you on my return to Demerary, which I expect will be in three days from this date.

ROB. NICHOLSON,
Lieut. Col. 1st Bat. Royals.

[By the Articles of Capitulation, the garriſon were made priſoners. The inhabitants were allowed the full poſſeſſion of their religion, laws, and properties.]

Demarary, Sept. 30. 1803.

Return of Officers, Non-commiſſioned Officers, and Rank and File of the Troops of the Batavian Republic, who have ſurrendered as Priſoners of War, by Capitulation, to his Majeſty's Forces under the command of Lieut.-Gen. Grinfield.

Surrendered in the Colonies of Eſſequibo and Demarary, Sept. 20.

1 Lieut-Colonel, 1 Major, 10 Captains, 26 Lieutenants, 1 Adjutant, 1 Quarter-Maſter, 1 Serjeant-Major, 3 Surgeons, 5 Aſſiſtant-ſurgeons, 174 Serjeants and Corporals, 1 Armourer, 27 Trumpeters and Drummers, 685 Privates.

Surrendered in the Colony of Berbice on the 25th Sept.

1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 4 Captains, 10 Lieutenants, 6 Second Lieutenants, 1 Quarter-Maſter, 1 Surgeon, 1 Aſſiſtant-ſurgeon, 1 Cadet, 26 Serjeants and Corporals, 10 Trumpeters and Drummers, 563 Privates.

Total—2 Lieut.-Colonels, 1 Major, 14 Captains, 36 Lieutenants, 6 Second-Lieutenants, 1 Adjutant, 2 Quarter-Maſters, 1 Serjeant-Major, 4 Surgeons, 6 Aſſiſtant-ſurgeons, 1 Cadet, 200 Serjeants and Corporals, 1 Armourer, 37 Trumpeters and Drummers, 1248 Privates.

W. HARVEY, *Dep. Adj. Gen.*

Hippomenes—3 officers and 52 men.
Serpent—1 officer and 19 men.

Hornet, Demerary River, Sept. 27.

SIR,

I have the pleaſure to incloſe you a copy of a letter from Captain Bland, of his Majeſty's ſhip Heureux, giving an account of the ſurrender of the colony of Berbice to the King's forces: too much praiſe cannot be given to that Officer and Lieutenant-Colonel Nicholſon, for their able and judicious conduct.

I have alſo much gratification in repeating the cordial good underſtanding that has exiſted between the land and ſea forces, and whoſe unremitted attention and exertions on all occaſions by the officers and men, deſerves the higheſt approbation of their ſuperiors.

I have the honour to be, &c.

SAM. HOOD.

SIR, *Heureux, off Berbice, Sept.* 26.

I am happy to inform you, that his Majeſty's forces are in poſſeſſion of the valuable colony of Berbice; to give you the firſt information, I diſpatched Major Crozier, of the marines, by land, whoſe party I landed at the deſire of Lieut.-Colonel Nicholſon. The Proviſional Government and Court of Police, ſent off their Deputies to anſwer the Summons ſent them to ſurrender, and agreed to the capitulation.

The garriſon thought proper not to join, nor did they give an anſwer, till we arrived with the Britiſh land and ſea forces, nearly within gun-ſhot of their works; ſeeing we were determined, a boat was hurried off to inform us they would ſurrender, if we would wait till next day, which was agreed to, on our being allowed to go into the harbour that night, and take poſſeſſion of the ſhipping, which conſiſts of a very fine National Schooner, the Serpent, and ſeveral large merchant ſhips.

From

From the vigorous exertions and animation of all, and the diſpoſitions made by the Lieut.-Colonel, I have not a doubt every thing muſt have fallen in a ſtorm.

I am, Sir, moſt reſpectfully,

LOFTUS OTWAY BLAND.

10th Sept. 1803.

Return of Shipping found in the River Demerary.

Hippomenes, Batavian corvette, pierced for 18 guns.—Sophia, a ſhip, claimed as Engliſh property.—Rotterdam, ditto.—Diana, ditto.—Elbe, detained by the Dutch before our arrival, under Britiſh colours.—Nile ditto.—Admiral Kingſbergen, a ſhip, Dutch property.—Aurora, ditto.—Leesfield, ditto.—Maria, ditto.—Wilhelmina, ditto.—Boodes Welfeeren, ditto.—Wilhelmina, ditto.

At Berbice.

Serpent National ſchooner, and five merchant veſſels.

Total—Nineteen.

From the London Gazette, Dec. 10. 1803.

Admiralty-Office, Dec. 10.

Diſpatches, of which the following are copies, have been received at this Office, from Rear-Admiral Sir John Thomas Duckworth, K.B. Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's ſhips and veſſels at Jamaica:

Letter from Capt. Walker, to Admiral Duckworth.

Vanguard, off Cape Nicola Mole,

SIR, *Sept.* 9. 1803.

Underſtanding from Gen. Deſſalines that it was his intention to ſummon the town of St Marc immediately, which was reduced to the laſt extremity, I was ſtrongly induced to urge him not to put the garriſon to death, which he conſented to, and I ſtipulated with him, that, if they ſurrendered, he ſhould march them round to the Mole in ſafety, and that I ſhould appear off the Bay, and take poſſeſſion of the ſhipping, one of which I knew to be a ſhip of war.

I received General Deſſalines' diſpatches about eight o'clock at night of the 31ſt of October, and got under weigh at one A.M. At daylight we chaced a man of war brig off St Marc, but the wind being light and partial ſhe got into that place. In the afternoon, we perceived a flag of truce coming out, but a heavy ſquall of wind and rain obliged them to return. The following morning they came on board, and brought a letter from General D'Henin, which I anſwered by making ſeveral diſtinct propoſitions, and ſent them in the ſhip's boat as a flag of truce, with an officer, and Mr Cathcart had the goodneſs to take charge of them; about five o'clock the ſame day, the General himſelf came on board in the boat, and we agreed to a convention. The next day and part of the night we were buſily employed in effecting the embarkation of the garriſon, &c. and the whole being completed, General D'Henin and his ſtaff came on board the Vanguard at three o'clock in the morning of the 4th, and we made ſail out of the Bay.—The ſituation of this garriſon was the moſt deplorable it is poſſible to imagine; they were literally reduced to nothing, and long ſubſiſted on horſe-fleſh. I forgot to mention that, on the 1ſt, we captured the ſame ſchooner we had taken on the 26th paſt, with 25 barrels of flour, going to St Marc, which I took out, and transferring her people, with 15 ſoldiers ſhe had on board, to a ſmall ſloop we took at the ſame time, ſent her away, and kept the ſchooner, as ſhe might be eventually uſeful to us; and ſhe is the veſſel I have made over to General D'Henin.

The veſſels delivered to us, conſiſt of the Papillon corvette, pierced for twelve guns, but only mounting ſix, having 52 men on board, commanded by Monſ. Dubourg, Lieut. du Vaiſſeau: the brig Les Trois Amis, tranſport, nothing in; and the ſchooner Mary Sally, who has between 40 and 50 barrels of powder on board. Gen. D'Henin has given me regular receipts for the garriſon, which amounts, in all, to 850 men.

I have further to inform you, Sir, that on the 5th we captured the national ſchooner Le Courier de Nantes, of two guns and four ſwivels, and 15 men, commanded by an Enſign de Vaiſſeau, from Port-au Prince, with a ſupply of 30 barrels of flour, and ſundry other articles, for St Marc.

JA. WALKER.

Shark, Port-Royal, Jamaica,

SIR, *Sept.* 19.

His Majeſty's ſloop Pelican having been employed theſe 8 weeks in watching the port of Aux Cayes. Capt. Whitty writes me, on the 21ſt inſt. that the General

neral of Diviſion Brunette, had ſent off Brigadier-General Le Fevre to propoſe taking off this Garriſon, but as it appeared that the numbers are beyond what the veſſels in the harbour with the aſſiſtance of the Pelican, could effect, Captain Whitby, (of whoſe aſſiduity I cannot ſpeak too highly,) agreed on an armiſtice of ten days to communicate with me, and though I had in ſome degree anticipated the want by ſending the Pique on that ſervice, I have in conſequence added the Theſeus, and I am in expectation, that before ſailing of this packet, I ſhall have to requeſt that in addition to this, you will communicate to the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty the capitulation of the Garriſon.

I am, &c.

J. T. Duckworth.

Copy of a letter from Captain Bligh, to Admiral Duckworth.

Theseus, Port Dauphin, St. Domingo, September 8, 1803.

SIR,

Having found extreme difficulty in preventing ſmall veſſels from paſſing into *Cape Francoiſe* with proviſions from little ports on the ſouthern part of the iſland, in conſequence of their finding a ſafe retreat from our purſuit under the batteries of Port Dauphin, and conceiving that port to be of the utmoſt importance to the enemy, I deemed it neceſſary to make ſome efforts for the reduction of the place, and the capture of a ſhip of war at anchor there. As ſoon as the ſea-breeze this morning rendered it impoſſible for the enemy's frigates to leave their anchorage, I proceeded to Manchermel Bay, leaving the Hercule and Cumberland on their ſtation.

The water being ſufficiently deep to allow me to place the ſhip within muſket ſhot of *Fort La Bouque*, ſituated at the entrance of the harbour, our fire was ſo well directed, that it was impoſſible for the guns of the battery to be pointed with any preciſion, the colours of which were ſtruck in leſs than half an hour. Another fort in the harbour and the ſhip being the next objects of our attention, the Theſeus entered the port with the aſſiſtance of the boats, and having fired a few ſhot at the ſhip of war, ſhe hauled down her colours, and proved to be *La Sageſſe*, mounting twenty eight-pounders on the main-deck, and eight four-pounders on the quarter deck and forecaſtle, commanded by Lieut. J. B. Baruetche, and having only ſeventy-five men on board.

The Commandant conceiving the place no longer tenable after the loſs of the ſhip, and being under ſome apprehenſions of being expoſed to the rage of the Blacks, whom he conſidered as mercileſs enemy, claimed Britiſh protection, and ſurrendered the fort and garriſon at diſcretion. Having ſpiked the guns and deſtroyed the ammunition, the garriſon and inhabitants, many of whom were ſickly, were embarked and landed under a flag of truce, at Cape Francois. Being informed by the priſoners that their General Dumont and his ſuite had lately fallen into the hands of the Blacks, and that they were in the moſt imminent danger, I was induced, from motives of humanity, to ſolicit their freedom from the Chief of thoſe people; and I had the ſatisfaction of having my requeſt immediately complied with: they accompanied the reſt of the priſoners into *Cape Francois*.

I am, &c.

John Bligh.

Copy of a letter from Captain Wood, to the Hon. William Cornwallis, Admiral of the Blue, &c.

Acasta, at Sea, off Uſhant, Dec. 3, 1803.

SIR,

In purſuance of your orders, at day-break, on the 2d of October, in lat. 48 deg. 19 min. and long. 21 degrees, 30 min. Weſt, we fell in with, and after a chace of 45 hours, captured the French privateer *L'Avanture*, of Bourdeaux, of 20 guns and 144 men, with her two prizes, the Royal Edward and St Marys Planter, both of the Jamaica convoy. This privateer was lying to, to take poſſeſſion of the Jane, another of the convoy, and a fourth in ſight.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. A. Wood.

(End of the Gazettes.)

LONDON.

French Priſoners.

In anſwer to a letter written to the Tranſport Office, by General Mazan, who was on his parole, at Biſhop's Waltham, the following letter has been forwarded to him by the Secretary to the Tranſport Board:

Tranſport

Transport Office, Oct. 31.

SIR,

"I have it in command from the Commiſſioners intruſted with the management of Tranſports for his Majeſty, as well as with the care and cuſtody of priſoners of war, to inform you, that it is by order of my Lord St Vincent, that you have had the option of going to one of the three cities mentioned in your letter.

"I am authoriſed, beſides, to acquaint you, that the Tranſport Office, ſeconding the views of Government, has ever been deſirous of treating the priſoners of war, taken during the *actual hoſtilities*, in the ſame manner as they had been treated in all former wars between the two countries, with all the humanity conſiſtent with the public ſecurity; but that, in the exiſting circumſtances, it has deemed it expedient to remove priſoners of war on parole, from places ſituated near the coaſt, and to ſend them to the cities in the interior of the kingdom. You will obſerve, then, that the order which has been made on this ſubject, is not confined to you, but applies, in general, to all other priſoners on parole; and as to the compariſon you make between the treatment of priſoners in this country, and that of the Engliſh priſoners in France, the Commiſſioners think it ſufficient to remark, that the diſtance, to which it is propoſed to remove you does not exceed 170 miles, whereas the Engliſh priſoners in France are ſent into the interior to the diſtance of 500 miles from ſome of the ports to which they had been brought.

"As to your application for permiſſion to return to France on Parole, I have orders to inform you, that above two months have elapſed ſince Captain Juribu, late Commander of the French frigate *La Franҫoiſe* had permiſſion to go to France on his parole, as bearer of a ſpecial propoſition to the French Miniſter of Marine, for the eſtabliſhment of a General Cartel of exchange, on the baſis of that which ſubſiſted between the two countries during the laſt war; but that no anſwer has been received to that propoſition; and in as much as not a ſingle Britiſh priſoner has been hitherto permitted to return to England; and that ſuch permiſſion has been granted yet but to five Britiſh ſubjects, who had been detained in France at the commencement of hoſtilities, tho' above four hundred French priſoners, taken at ſea, ſince the commencement of the war, have returned to France; the Comiſſioners are of opinion, if there be any ſubject of complaint, they do not ariſe from the conduct of this Country, but ſolely from that of the Firſt Conſul.

(Signed) ALEX. M'LEAY, Sec."

Flouriſhing ſtate of the Revenue.

Dec. 2. An official account was laid before the Houſe of Commons on Friday, of the produce of permanent Taxes for the year ending on the 10th of Oct. laſt, contraſted with the produce of the preceding year. The difference in favour of the preſent, a year too of almoſt unexampled difficulty and obſtacle—a year in which the Baltic was almoſt the only channel of communication with the Continent—a year in which we might almoſt have been ſaid to be the

Toto divisos orbe Britannos;

in that year, the exceeding beyond the produce of the former one, has been no leſs than 4,993,241l. 9s. 8¼. ! ! It has been undoubtedly the knowledge of the flouriſhing ſituation of the revenue that has contributed to the gradual riſe of the Funds for ſome days paſt. But another cauſe produced a great and rapid riſe towards the cloſe of the market on Friday, It was the favourable complection of the intelligence from Ruſſia. The 3 per cents. roſe for the account to 56¼, and the other Stocks in proportion. The riſe continued on Saturday morning, the 3 per cents were 56 5-8ths, the reduced 55¼, and the omnium only 4¼ diſcount.—The Ruſſian Ambaſſador has been recalled from Paris, and his Imperial Majeſty, to teſtify his high approbation of his conduct during his Embaſſy, a conduct which has procured him the honour of Bonaparte's perfect hatred, has conferred upon him the Riband of thehigheſt order of Knighthood. Private Letters from Hamburgh add, that the French Ambaſſador has alſo been recalled from Peterſburgh, and was to quit that Capital on the 9th of laſt month. Theſe two events, with the ſudden order for augmenting the Ruſſian army, and for equipping a naval force in the Baltic and Black Sea, produced the riſe of the Stocks.

Under every different head there is an exceſs of Revenue—

In

In the Cuſtoms	L.1,511.938	19	3
In the Exciſe -	- 1,895,763	16	4
In the Stamps	- - 221.271	10	7
In the Incidents	- 617, 476	8	7

the difference between the year ending Oct. 10, 1802, and on the 10th Oct. 1803, is 4,993,241l. 3s. 8d. in favour of the latter year. The total amount was, in the former period, 25,199.093l. 14s. od.; in the latter, 30.192,335l. 3s. 9d. This exceſs has not ariſen from any ſudden increaſe in any particular branch of Revenue, but has been produced from them all taken reſpectively in a fair ratio.

The War Taxes for the year 1803, which amount to 631,705l. 18s. 9d. are not included under any of thoſe heads. It is almoſt unneceſſary to remark, that of the Property Tax no notice whatever is taken in the account of the net produce laid before the Houſe of Commons.

The loss of the Circe Frigate.

The following are the particulars of the loſs of this frigate:

"On Wedneſday the 16th Nov. at three P.M. the Circe frigate had the misfortune to ſtrike on the Lemon and Oar, while in chace of a French privateer, The ſhock was ſo violent, that it tore away her rudder, and otherwiſe ſo damaged her keel, that ſhe immediately ſprung a leak. The frigate did not remain long on the ſand-bank, but was beat off into deep water. She was however rendered entirely unmanageable for want of the rudder, and other injuries ſhe had received. In the meantime the leak gained ſo faſt upon the pumps already in uſe, that it became neceſſary to employ every one on board. All hands were called up to work them, and the officers took their turn with the men! notwithſtanding which, it required all their exertions to keep the ſhip above water. Until ſeven o'clock, the next evening, the whole ſhip's company inceſſantly laboured at the pumps till every perſon on board was completely exhauſted, and deſpaired of ſaving either the ſhip or their lives. At length their ſignals brought to their aſſiſtance three fiſhing ſmacks, which could not get to them ſooner on account of the boiſterous ſtate of the weather. The ſmacks immediately took the whole of the crew on board in the moſt pitiable ſituation, without being able to ſave any of their clothing, except what they wore at the time. When every perſon was ſafe on board, the veſſels did not go away immediately, but waited, at the requeſt of the Captain, to ſee her go down, which happened about half paſt ſeven, half an hour after they had quitted her; ſhe went down head foremoſt. The fiſhing ſmacks then made ſail for Yarmouth, where they arrived on the Friday evening, and put the crew of the Circe on board the Repulſe, Admiral Ruſſel's Ship. Here the unfortunate ſufferers experienced the moſt humane and hoſpitable attention imaginable. After the ſhip's company were perfectly refreſhed, they were put on board the Galgo armed ſhip. Not one of the crew was either loſt or hurt.

Sheerness, Nov. 28. "A Court-Martial was yeſterday held on board his Majeſty's ſhip Winchelſea, in this harbour, conſiſting of the following members, viz. Capt. W. Mitchell, Preſident, Captains Manby, Veſey, Elphinſtone, Byron, and Rathbone; when they proceded to inquire into the conduct of Captain Charles Fielding, his officers, pilots, and ſhip's company, for the loſs of his Majeſty's late ſhip the Circe; when the Court were of opinion, that the loſs of ſaid ſhip was occaſioned from the inaccuracy of the charts, and that no blame attaches to Capt. Fielding, his officers, pilots, and ſhip's company; and they were fully acquitted accordingly."

SCOTLAND.

EDINBURGH.

Billetting Soldiers.

The Lord Provost of this City having communicated to the Right Hon. General the Earl of Moira, Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's forces in Scotland, the unanimous reſolution of the Town Council of diſpenſing with the City's antient right of immunity from the Quartering of Soldiers within burgh, during the preſent emergency, in caſe he ſhall find it neceſſary to bring for the defence of the city a greater number of troops than can be accommodated with quarters in the ſuburbs, Leith, and the vicinity of the city:

In conſequence of this communication, the Lord Provost had the honour of receiving the following letter from the Earl of Moira, which was ordered to be recorded:

Edin-

Edinburgh, Nov. 30, 1803

My Lord,

I have the honour to acknowledge the letter of this day's date, in which your Lordſhip informs me, that the Magiſtrates and Council of the City have, upon your motion, paſſed a reſolution, by which they wave the Right of Exemption from Quartering of Troops within Burgh, in caſe any particular intelligence ſhould make me deem it expedient to collect a greater force in Edinburgh.

This meaſure is of a piece with the liberal and provident zeal, which has ſo marked all the preceding conduct of the Magiſtracy. Your Lordſhip may reſt aſſured, that the power which you ſo handſomely conſide to me, ſhall not be abuſed. The activity with which I have been employed in fitting up temporary barracks in the ſuburbs will prove how reluctant I was to treſpaſs upon the convenience of the inhabitants even in thoſe parts where cantonement is legally exerciſed: And you may thence draw a confidence, that the citizens within burgh ſhall not be ſubjected to any burden in conſequence of your reſolution, unleſs ſuch circumſtances occur, as ſhall render the introduction of more troops obviouſly indiſpenſible for the immediate defence of Edinburgh.

The precedent cannot entail upon you any embarraſſment. Your right is only the more ſtrongly aſſerted, by your ſpontaneous ſuſpenſion of the immunity; and you need not fear the inviting, in any future day, that ſort of ſolicitation, which, by its appeal to former example, becomes in effect almoſt compulſatory; for, ſhould any thing of national difficulty at all analogous to the preſent hereafter ariſe, the public ſpirit of the city would, as it has done in this inſtance, aſſuredly forerun application.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord,

With great reſpect, your Lordſhip's moſt obedient and very humble ſervant,

(Signed) Moira, General.

The Right Hon. the Lord Provoſt, &c.

High Court of Justiciary.

Tuesday, Dec. 27.

This day the Court met to proceed on the trial of Agnes Gray, late milliner and ſhop-woman to Mr Archibald Gibſon, habrdaſher in Edinburgh, accuſed of ſtealing from the ſhop of her maſter a great number of articles of haberdaſhery goods, as ſpecified in an inventory annexed to the indictment; and particularly of ſtealing from the ſaid ſhop, on the 14th of October laſt, "ſeveral yards of black ſarſnet, ſeveral yards of tweeled ſarſnet, two yards or thereby of flannel, and two pieces of narrow ribbon."

The priſoner pleaded Guilty to the charge of ſtealing the particular articles above quoted; but denied being guilty of ſtealing the articles contained in the inventory annexed to the indictment, and ſaid ſhe had purchaſed them.

The Jury returned a verdict, "unanimouſly finding the priſoner Guilty, in terms and to the extent acknowledged in her confeſſion." The Court ſentenced her to be impriſoned Six Months, and afterwards to be baniſhed from Scotland for life.

HADDINGTON CORN MARKET,

Dec. 30. 1803.

	First.	Second.	Third.
Wheat,	27s 0d	24s 0d	21s 0d
Barley,	17s 0d	14s 6d	12s 0d
Oats,	17s 0d	15s 0d	13s 0d
Peaſe,	17s 0d	15s 0d	13s 0d
Beans,	17s 6d	15s 6d	13s 0d

Old and potatoe oats, 17s to 18s 6d.

EDINBURGH MEAL MARKET,

Dec. 27.

This day there were 360 bolls of Oatmeal in the market, which ſold from 17s. 3d. to 18s. 6d. per boll.—Retail prices per peck, 1s. 3d.; Second, 1s. 2½d. —There were alſo 60 bolls of Peaſe and Barley Meal, which ſold from 11s. 9d. to 12s. 6d. per boll.—Retail prices per peck, 10d. to 1s.

Price of Potatoes in Edinburgh market, 1s. the peck.

BIRTHS.

The Right Hon. Lady Amherſt, a ſon.

At Parton, the Lady of James Gordon of Letterfoury, Eſq. a ſon.

Mrs Burnett of Elrick, a ſon.

At Woodcote-houſe, Hants, the Lady of Colonel Cunynghame, a ſon.

The Lady of Sir Hedworth Williamſon, Bart. a daughter.

At Hythe, the Lady of Lieut.-Colonel Sidney Beckwith, a daughter.

At his houſe in Hanover-ſtreet, the Lady of John Harden, Eſq. a ſon.

Nov. 21. Mrs Fulton, Katchduize, a ſon.

— Mrs Hay of Lawfield a ſon, at Spothouſe.

30. At Elie Lodge, Fifeſhire, the Lady of Admiral Duddingſton, a daughter.

Dec. 9. At Edinburgh, Mrs Cadell, younger of Cockenz, a daughter.

Dec.

Dec. 11. At Edinburgh Mrs Lieut.-Col. Ainſle, a ſon.

13. Mrs Church, a ſon, at Hirſel.

18. At Eglinton Caſtle, the Right Hon. Lady Mnotgomerie, a ſon—The child expired a few hours after his birth.

19. At Cleland Mrs Dalrymple of Fordel, a ſon.

22. Mrs Duncan of Parkhill, a ſon.

26. The Lady of Major-General D. Maclean Clephane, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Sir Henry Carr Ibbetſon, Bart. of Denton Park, to Miſs Scott, only daughter of William Fenton Scott, Eſq. of Woodhall.

At the Priory, the ſeat of the Marquis of Abercorn, Sir T. Manners Sutton, Solicitor General to the Prince of Wales, to Miſs Copley, ſiſter of Sir Lionel Copley, Bart.

At Edinburgh, on the 3d Auguſt (1802,) Lord John Campbell, to Miſs Campbell of Fairfield.

Nov. 19. Dr George Forbes, phyſician in Inverneſs, to Miſs Margaret Welſh, eldeſt daughter of Wm. Welſh, Eſq.

—. At Stirling, the Rev. Mr William Schaw, Miniſter of the Goſpel, Ayr, to Miſs Janet Belch, daughter of the late Peter Belch, Eſq.

23. At Ayr, Dr James Paterſon, phyſician there, to Annie Cranfuird, eldeſt daughter of the late Thomas Craufuird, Eſq. of Ardmillan.

24. At the houſe of James Farquharſon of Inverey, Eſq. Leith Walk, Captain Donald Campbell, paymaſter to the Argyleſhire Militia, to Miſs Charlotte Campbell, daughter of the late Dr Lachlan Campbell of Cambleton.

— At Edinburgh, Mr Rutherford, of the Cuſtoms, to Miſs Chalmer, daughter of the late William Chalmer, Eſq. of Eaſter Dalry.

—. At Edinburgh, Mr John Barland, Stormontfield, to Miſs Betſey Butterworth, youngeſt daughter of Mr Edmund Butterworth, George-ſtreet.

—. Mr David Buchanan, jun. Montroſe, to Miſs Gregory, daughter of the Rev. James Gregory, Banchory.

29. At Edinburgh, William Inglis of Harden Green, Eſq. to Miſs Anne Repoch, Park Street.

Dec. 5. At the Manſe of Galſton, the Rev. John Moody, Miniſter of Riccarton, to Miſs Margaret Iſabella Smith, eldeſt daughter of the Rev. George Smith, Miniſter of Galſton.

11. At Stobs Mills, Mr James Hitchener, to Miſs Mary Hunter, daughter of the late Mr John Hunter, powder manufacturer.

13. At Glaſgow, the Rev. John Thomſon, miniſter of Dalry, to Miſs Mary Fullarton, daughter of the Rev. John Fullarton, late miniſter of that pariſh

Dec. 26. At Glaſgow, James Dickſon, Eſq. Merchant, Edinburgh, to Miſs Jean Lang, daughter of John Lang, Eſq. writer in Glaſgow.

DEATHS.

Nov. 7. At his houſe in Buccleugh Street, in the 41ſt year of his age, Alexander Thomſon, Eſq. well known in the literary world by his "Whiſt," "Paradiſe of Taſte," "Pictures of Poetry," and other ingenious performances, and highly endeared to his family and his friends, by his amiable diſpoſition and agreeable manners.—(See p. 453.)

10. At London, in the 88th year of his age, William Jackſon, Eſq. one of the Caſhiers of the Bank of England. He was in the ſervice between fifty and ſixty years, and was Father of the Bank.

20. At his Seat of Balbirhan, General Benjamin Gordon, aged 84, Lieut. Colonel of the 48th regiment of foot. General Gordon was for many years engaged in actual ſervice, where he was often in very perilous ſituations, and always acquitted himſelf with peculiar propriety. He was the oldeſt Freeholder in the county of Aberdeen.

25. At Edinburgh, Mrs M'Lean, relict of Donald M'Lean, of Killinaig, in the iſland of Mull.

27. At Glaſgow, in an advanced age, and much reſpected, Mr John Ruthven, merchant. For ſeveral years previous to his death he was much afflicted, which he bore with a pious reſignation.

—. At Edinburgh, Robert Allan, Eſq. Accountant.

Dec. 3. At Edinburgh, Mrs Maſon, Relict of Mr William Maſon, writer.

6. James Gordon, Eſq. merchant, Glaſgow.

7. At Inverneſs, Mr James Reid, merchant.

—. At her houſe at Lauriſton, near Edinburgh, Mrs Helen Dalmahoy, relict of the late Mr David Forbes, writer in Edinburgh.

8. Mrs Connell, widow of Arthur Connell, Eſq. merchant, Glaſgow.

—. At Edinburgh, Mr Etherington Martin, herald painter and blazoner of arms to the Lyon Court.

—. In St Mary's College, St. Andrews, at the age of eleven, Matilda Hill, third daughter of Principal Hill.

—. At Edinburgh, Mr Robert Lawſon, innkeeper, Cowgate-head.

—. At Edinburgh, Thomas Pringle, Eſq. Vice-Admiral of the Red.

9. Breadalbane Gavin Campbell, youngeſt ſon of Captain James Campbell, College ſtreet.

11. At Edinburgh, Mr John Ronaldſon, merchant, aged 84.

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